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CALLED ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Peck's Bad Boy and His Dad Pay Their Respects to the Chief Executive of the Nation.

By Hon. Geo. W. Peck

Washington, D. C.—My Dear Old Skate: I didn't tell you in my last about the fun we had getting here. We were on the ocean wave two days, because the whole country was flooded from the rains, and dad walked the quarter-deck of the Pullman car, and hitched up his pants, and looked across the sea on each side of the train with a field glass, looking for whales and porpoises. He seems to be impressed

"I THOUGHT I WOULD BUST WHEN DAD FISHED OUT A NICKEL AND GAVE IT TO THE PORTER."

with the idea that this trip abroad is one of great significance to the country, and that he is to be a sort of minister plenipotentiary, whatever that is, and that our country is going to be judged by the rest of the world by the position he takes on world affairs. The first day out of Chicago dad corraled the porter in a section and talked to him until the porter was black in the face. I told dad the only way to get respectful consideration from a negro was to advocate lynching and burning at the stake, for the slightest things, so when our porter was unusually attentive to a young woman on the car dad hauled him over the coals, and scared him so by talking of hanging and burning in kerosene oil that the negro got whiter than your shirt, and when he got away from dad he came to me and asked if that old man with the red nose and the gold-headed cane was as dangerous as he talked. I told him he was my dad, and that he was a walking delegate of the Amalgamated Association of Negro Lynchers, and when a negro did anything that he ought to be punished for they sent for dad, and he took charge of the proceedings and saw that the negro was hanged, and shot, and burned up plenty. But I told him that dad was crazy on the subject of giving tips to servants, and he must not fail dead when we got to Washington if dad gave him a $50 bill, and he must not give back any change, but just act as though he always got $50 from passengers. Well, you'd a dide to see that negro brush dad 50 times a day, and bring a towel every few minutes to wipe off his shoes, but he kept one eye about as big as an onion, on dad all the time, to watch that he didn't get stabbed.

The next morning I took dad's pants from under his pillow, and hid them in a linen closet, and dad laid in his berth all the forenoon, and had it out with the porter, whom he accused of stealing them. The doctors told me I must keep dad interested and excited, so he would not dwell on his sickness, and I did, sure as you are a foot high. Dad stood it till almost noon, when he came out of his berth with his pajamas on, these kind with great blue stripes like a fellow in the penitentiary, and when he went to the wash room I found his pants and then he dressed up and swore some at everybody but me. We got to Washing-

"THEN HE GOT UP AND BEGAN TO SHOW HIS TEETH AT DAD AGAIN, AND DAD GAVE HIM THE GRAND HAILING SIGN OF DISTRESS OF THE GRAND ARMY."

ton all right, and I thought I would bust when dad fished out a nickel and gave it to the porter, and we got out of the car before the porter came to, and the first day we stayed in the hotel for fear the negro would see us, as I told dad that porter would round up a gang of negroes with razors and they would waylay us and cut dad all up into sausauge meat. Dad is the bravest man I ever saw when there is no danger, but when there is a chance for a row he is weak as a cat. I spect it is on account of his heart being weak. A man's internal organs are a great study. I spose a brave man, a hero, has to have all his inside things working together, to be real up and up brave, but if his heart is strong, and his liver is white, he goes to pieces in an emergency, and if his liver is all right, and he tries to fight just on his liver, when the supreme moment arrives, and his heart jumps up into his throat, and wabbles, and beats too quick, he just flunks. I would like to dissect a real brave man, and see what condition the things inside him are in, but it would be a waste of time to dissect dad, 'cause I know all his inner works need to go to a watchmaker and be cleaned, and a new main spring put in.

Well, this morning dad shaved himself, and got on his frock coat, and his silk hat, and said we would go over to the white house and have a talk with Teddy, but first he wanted to go and see where Jefferson hitched his horse to the fence when he came to Washington to be inogerated, and where Jackson smoked his corn cob pipe, and swore and stormed around when he was mad, and to walk on the same paths where Zachariah Taylor Zacked, Buchanan catched it, and Lincoln put down the rebellion, and so we walked over toward the white house, and I was scandalized. I stopped to pick up a stone to throw at a dog inside the fence, and when I walked along behind dad, and got a rear view of his silk hat, it seemed as though I would sink through the asphalt pavement, for he had on an old silk hat that he wore before the war, the darnedest looking hat I ever saw, the brim curled like a minstrel show hat, the fur rubbed off in some places, and he looked like one of these actors that you see pictures of walking on the railroad track, when the show busts up at the last town. I think a man ought to dress so his young son won't have a fit. I tried to get dad to go and buy a new hat, but he said he was going to wait till he got to London, and buy one just like King Edward wears, but he will never get to London with that hat, 'cause tonight I will throw it out of the hotel window and put a piece of stove pipe in his hat box.

Well, sir, you wouldn't believe it, but we got into the white house without being pulled, but it was a close shave, 'cause everybody looked at dad, and put their forefingers to their foreheads, for they thought he was either a crank, or an ambassador from some furrin country. The detectives got around dad when we got into the anteroom, and began to feel of his pockets to see if he had a gun, and one of them asked me what the old fellow wanted, and I told them he was the greatest bob cat shooter in the west, and was on his way to Europe to invite the emperors and things to come over to this country and shoot cats on his preserve. Well, say, you ought to have seen how they stepped one side and waltzed around, and one of them went in the next room and told the president dad was there, and before we knew it we were in the president's room, and the president began to curl up his lip, and show his teeth like some one had said "rats." He got hold of dad's hand, and dad backed off as though he was afraid of being bitten, and then they sat down and talked about mountain lion and cat shooting, and dad said he had a 22 rifle that he could pick a cat off the back fence with every time, out of his bedroom window, and I began to look around at the pictures.

Dad and the president talked about all kinds of shooting, from mudhens to moose, and then dad told the president he was going abroad on account of his liver, and wanted a letter of introduction to some of the kings and emperors, and queens, and jacks, and all the face cards, and the president said he made it a practice not to give any personal letters to his friends, the kings, but that dad could tell any of them that he met that he was an American citizen, and that would take him anywhere in Europe, and then he

READY TO FIGHT THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

got up and began to show his teeth at dad again, and dad gave him the grand hailing sign of distress of the Grand Army and backed out, dropped his hat, and in trying to pick it up, he stepped on it, but that made it look better, anyway, and we found ourselves outside the room, and a lot of common people from the country were ready to go in and talk politics and cat shooting.

Well, we looked at pictures, and saw the state dining room where they feed 50 diplomats at a time on mud turtle and champagne, and a boy about my size looked sort of disdainful at me, and I told him if he would come outside I would mash his jaw, and he said I could try it right there if I was in a hurry to go, and I was starting to give him a swift punch when a detective took hold of my arm and said they couldn't have any scrap there, 'cause the president's son could not fight with common boys, and I asked him who he called a common boy, and then dad said we better go before war broke out in a country that was illy prepared for hostilities on a large scale, and then I told a detective that dad was liable to have one of his spells and begin shooting any minute, and then the detectives all thought dad was one of these president assassinationists, and they took him into a room and searched him, and asked him a whole lot of fool questions, and they finally let us out, and told us we better skip the town before night. Dad got kind of heavy-hearted over that and took a notion he would like to see ma again before crossing the briny deep, so you will have the joy of seeing your little angel again soon. This weakness of dad's made me hot, for I'm looking for a warm time in New York and old Lunnon, but dad was obstinate, so home we go for a little visit before risking our precious lives in an ocean palace car. So long.

HENNERY.

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To Stop Runaway Horses.

Safety reins for runaway horses is an Austrian's invention. Two small rollers can, by means of the reins, be made to press the horse's windpipe when desired. The animal must stop at once for want of breath.

THE AUTUMN FIRES.

There's a misty strand of color, where the skies and mountains meet;
The goldenrod is growing by the river's hurrying feet;
The gleaming scythes are swinging through the billowy fields of wheat,
And the autumn fires are burning on the hill.

The orchard's fruited boughs fulfil the promise of the spring;
The ripened rowan-berries in their beauteous clusters cling;
The birds upon the lowland fields prepare for journeying,
And the autumn fires are burning on the hill.

The maple glows in crimson, and the birch in rarest gold,
And a blaze of amber beauty wraps the beeches in its fold—
Still the mystic torches touch them, in the evenings calm and cold;
And the autumn fires are burning on the hill.

There's a drossy stillness dwelling within the air at noon;
There's a haze along the valley, beneath the midnight moon;
Strange voices swell the chorus of the rivulet's soft croon,
And the autumn fires are burning on the hill.

All golden are the daytime hours, and silver is the night;
The harvest hills are teeming, and the harvest stars are bright;
And a pledge of peace and plenty breathes through the glorious light,
And the autumn fires are burning on the hills.

—Herbert L. Brewster, in Boston Transcript.

NATURAL BRIDGE.

This is probably the most remarkable natural bridge in the world. Of structures of this kind the one in Virginia is the best known. But the natural bridge here shown is remarkable through the fact

that it is a petrified tree, which has fallen across and safely spanned the open space. That it is perfectly safe is shown by the persons standing on it. As a matter of fact it is as solid and durable as natural rock. Some portions of this tree when taken and polished have made beautiful ornaments striated in most pleasing patterns.

BILLIONS OF MONEY

New Interpretation of the Koran by the Ulemas Will Add Them to the World's Banking Facilities.

A reform is in process of accomplishment which will revolutionize the Mohammedan world, and affect the financial conditions of Africa, Asia, Europe and America. The Koran of Mohammed has a most strict provision against "usury." As a consequence, for over twelve centuries, all good Mohammedans have abstained from taking interest on money. This has practically prevented the lending of money in Mohammedan countries. The money-lenders therein are either Jews or European Christians. In Egypt, for instance, the English financial control of the country led to the establishment of a number of savings banks. Of the 20,000 depositors therein in 1903 less than 2,000 were Mohammedans; and these, while perfectly willing to leave their money in these institutions, absolutely refused to touch a penny of the interest earned, or to allow it to be placed to their credit.

Viscount Cromer, otherwise Sir Evelyn Baring, has been, since 1883, in control of the finances of Egypt, which are under British tutelage. He is a most remarkably successful national financier. In his twenty-one years of admirable management of the realm of the Khedive, he has earned the respect and the entire confidence of the Mohammedans, not only of Egypt and the Soudan, but also those of India and the Turkish empire. This is not only because of his unblemished integrity, but also because he has always carefully regarded the prejudices of the Mohammedan world. He is, in fact, the one Christian in whom the Mohammedans have faith, and whose words they regard with the highest respect.

Lord Cromer—as he is usually termed—has been in consultation, during the last twelvemonth, with the grand mufti and other high dignitaries of the Moslem faith, with the object of leading them to authorize a more liberal interpretation of the Koran on the matter of interest on money. He has not tried to have the prohibition against "usury" removed, for it is too plain to render such a course possible. What he is trying to do—and in which he will very probably succeed—is to have the followers of the prophet abandon their objections to the use of banks, and to the receiving of a fair rate of interest for the use of their money.

The Jewish prohibition of interest-taking applied only to those of the Israelitish race. The first is found in Leviticus xxv, 35, 36, 37. See also Ezekiel xviii, 8, 13, 17. The Scriptural passages really forbid the Jews from taking interest from their fellow-Jews, but do not proscribe the taking when the borrower is of another nationality. By a singular and fanatical belief what was a direction to the Jews, as a means of keeping up their national solidarity, became accepted as the rule of the Christian world. It ought to need no discussion that, if an owner may justly claim rent for his own land, which is temporarily occupied by another; or that he may justly demand rent for a house occupied by another; or if he may rightfully take hire for his horse or other animal employed by another—that it is equally justifiable to take recompense for the use of money. "Usury" means, literally, "pay for use."

But because of the foolish and unjustifiable assumption that whatever was prohibited to the Jews of old time is equally prohibited to us, it took centuries of struggle between common sense, in business and the prejudices of ages to overcome this rigid adherence to the "sacred books" in this mattr of interest. Hon. Andrew D. White, in his "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology," devotes a chapter in his second volume to this matter. He says: "In the Old Testament are various texts condemning usury—the term 'usury' meaning any taking of interest; the law of Moses, while it allowed usury in dealing with strangers, forbade it in dealing with Jews. In the New Testament, in the sermon on the mount, as given by St. Luke, stood the text: 'Lend, hoping for nothing again.' These texts seemed to harmonize with the most beautiful characteristic of primitive Christianity—its tender care for the poor and oppressed. Hence we find, from the earliest period, the whole weight of the church brought to bear against the taking of interest for money."

This false theological view of interest resulted in a retardation of European civilization. As Dr. White says, "Money could only be loaned in most countries at the risk of incurring odium in this world and damnation in the next; hence there was but little capital and few lenders. The rates of interest become at times enormous; as high as 40 per cent in England, and ten per cent per month in Italy and Spain. Commerce, manufactures and general enterprise was dwarfed, while pauperism flourished. * * * The prohibition of lending at interest in Continental Europe promoted luxury and discouraged economy; the rich, who were not engaged in business, finding no way of employing their incomes productively, spent them largely in ostentation and riotous living.

"One evil effect is felt in all parts of the world at this hour. The Jews, so acute in intellect and strong in will, were virtually drawn or driven out of all other industries or professions by the theory that their race, being accursed, was only fitted for the abhorred profession of money-lending."

But how did the church get out of the way of modern progress? Without rehearsing the many evasions that marked the progress of the reform, it is sufficient to say that the trick was turned by the assumption that "usury" means illegal or oppressive interest. In other words, the distinction was made that "interest" means just rates for the use of money, and "usury" means oppressive interest. The struggle was a long one; but the sensible business proposition prevailed, and from the sixteenth century the Christian world has progressed through the abandonment of the doctrine that interest-taking is wrong.

When Mohammed wrote that strange melange of his epileptic visions which is called the Koran, he added seasoning in the shape of a code largely based on that of Moses. Among the latter he incorporated the prohibition of "usury"—that is, of the taking of interest. That stimulation has been obeyed by all good Mohammedans to the present time. Should Lord Cromer succeed fully in his design to have the ulemas give a modern and better definition to "usury," to the Mohammedan world, with its 177 millions of devotees, it will mean as much as the Christian solution of the problem in the sixteenth century meant to Western Europe. It may be well to say that the ulemas are the Moslem doctors of the law who interpret the Koran. The head of the body is the Sheik-ul-Islam, who is a Turkish state functionary second only to the grand vizier.

The importance of Lord Cromer's movement lies in the fact that Cairo is the headquarters of Moslem orthodoxy and jurisprudence, and possesses a university which for many hundreds of years has ranked as the principal seat of Mohammedan learning, to which teachers, clergy and judges flocked from even the most remote portions of Asia and Africa in order to obtain the purest interpretation of koranic doctrines and of koranic law. Any decision reached there on the subject of banking is bound to be accepted throughout by the whole of Islam, resulting in a vast influx of gold into the banks, and a consequent addition of colossal proportions to the yellow metal at the disposal of the money markets.

Mohammedan countries have often been described as the graveyards of gold, in the sense that they swallow up the yellow metal, removing it from circulation. This is especially the case in India, where the 80,000,000 of Moslems constitute the most prosperous and influential element of the population of the empire. There as elsewhere their wealth is constituted not by bonds and stocks, but by hoards of the yellow metal, which their owners, holding aloof from banks and analogous institutions, conceal in all sorts of strange hiding places, usually underground.

There is no end to the stream of gold pouring into India. It is always flowing. The money does not reappear in the Indian banks. The soil of Hindostan absorbs the golden flood, just as the sands of the desert swallow the overflow of the great rivers. When it is remembered that this work of absorption has been going on with little interruption for ten centuries, and still continues, it is possible to form some faint idea of the colossal amount of treasure that is hidden in that country—treasure that hitherto has remained sterile, but which now, thanks to the initiative of Lord Cromer, may ere long be restored to circulation.

It is to be hoped that he will succeed fully in inducing the ulemas to interpret the Koran in accord with modern ideas. It will add uncounted billions of dollars to the world's banking capital. For example, the Maharajah of Scinde, for years after te Sepoy mutiny, importuned the English government to restore to his control the fortress of Gwalior. Not until later was it found that this Indian prince's anxiety was due to the fact that there were concealed in the vaults under that fortress, hewn out of the solid rock, no less than three hundred million dollars' worth of gold and jewels.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

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VIII.

THE FORELOCK OF TIME.

One morning not long after the incidents just related, Brewster lay in bed, staring at the ceiling deep in thought. There was a worried pucker on his forehead, half-hidden by the rumpled hair, and his eyes were wide and sleepless. He had dined at the Drew's the evening before and had had an awakening. As he thought of the matter he could recall no special occurrence that he could really use as evidence. Colonel and Mrs. Drew had been as kind as ever and Barbara could not have been more charming. But something had gone wrong and he had endured a wretched evening.

"That little English Johnnie was to blame," he argued. "Of course, Barbara had a right to put any one she liked next to her, but why she should have chosen that silly ass is more than I know. By Jove, if I had been on the other side I'll warrant his grace would have been lost in the dust."

His brain was whirling, and for the first time he was beginning to feel the unpleasant pangs of jealousy. The Duke of Beauchamp he especially disliked, although the poor man had hardly spoken during the dinner. But Monty could not be reconciled. He knew, of course, that Barbara had suitors by the dozen, but it had never occurred to him that they were even seriously considered. Notwithstanding the fact that his encounter with "The Censor" had brought her into undesirable notice, she forgave him everything after a moment's consideration. The first few wrenches of resentment were overbalanced by her American appreciation of chivalry, however inspired. "The Censor" had gone for years unpunished; his coarse wit being aimed at every one who had come into social prominence. So pungent and vindictive was his pen that other men feared him, and there were many who lived in glass houses in terror of a fusilade. Brewster's prompt and sufficient action had checked the pernicious attacks, and he became a hero among men and women. After that night there was no point to "The Censor's" pen. Monty's first qualms of apprehension were swept away when Colonel Drew himself hailed him the morning after the encounter and, in no unmeasured terms, congratulated him upon his achievement, assuring him that Barbara and Mrs. Drew approved, although they might lecture him as a matter of form.

But on this morning, as he lay in his bed, Monty was thinking deeply and painfully. He was confronted by a most embarrassing condition and he was discussing it soberly with himself. "I've never told her," he said to himself, "but if she doesn't know my feeling she is not as clever as I think. Besides, I haven't time to make love to her now. If it were any other girl I suppose I'd have to, but Babs, why, she must understand. And yet—curse that Duke!"

In order to woo her properly he would be compelled to neglect financial duties that needed every particle of brain-energy at his command. He found himself opposed at the outset by a startling embarrassment, made absolutely clear by the computations of the night before. The last four days of indifference to finance on one side, and pampering the heart on the other, had proved very costly. To use his own expression, he had been "set back" almost eight thousand dollars. An average like that would be ruinous.

"Why, think of it," he continued. "For each day sacrificed to Barbara I must deduct something like twenty-five hundred dollars. A long campaign would put me irretrievably in the hole; I'd get so far behind that a holocaust couldn't put me even. She can't expect that of me, yet girls are such idiots about devotion, and of course she doesn't know what a heavy task I'm facing. And there are the others—what will they do while I am out of the running? I cannot go to her and say, 'Please, may I have a year's vacation? I'll come back next September.' On the other hand, I shall surely neglect my business if she expects me to compete. What pleasure shall I get out of the seven millions if I lose her? I can't afford to take chances. That Duke won't have seven millions next September, it's true, but he'll have a prodigious argument against me, about the twenty-first or second."

Then a brilliant thought occurred to him which caused him to ring for a messenger boy with such a show of impatience that Rawles stood aghast. The telegram which Monty wrote was as follows:

Swearengen Jones,
Butte, Montana.
May I marry and turn all property over to wife, providing she will have me?
MONTGOMERY BREWSTER.

"Why isn't that reasonable?" he asked himself after the boy had gone. "Making property over to one's wife is neither a loan nor is it charity. Old Jones might call it needless extravagance, since he's a bachelor, but it's generally done because it's good business." Monty was hopeful.

Following his habit in trouble, he sought Margaret Gray, to whom he could always appeal for advice and consolation. She was to come to his next dinner-party, and it was easy to lead up to the subject in hand by mentioning the other guests.

"And Barbara Drew," he concluded, after naming all the others. They were alone in the library, and she was drinking in the details of the dinner as he related them.

"Wasn't she at your first dinner?" she asked, quickly.

He successfully affected mild embarrassment.

"Yes."

"She must be very attractive." There was no venom in Peggy's heart.

"She is attractive. In fact, she's one of the best, Peggy," he said, paving the way.

"It's too bad she seems to care for that little Duke."

"He's a bounder," he argued.

"Well, don't take it to heart. You don't have to marry him," and Peggy laughed.

"But I do take it to heart, Peggy," said Monty, seriously. "I'm pretty hard hit, and I want your help. A sister's advice is always the best in a matter of this sort."

She looked into his eyes dully for an instant, not realizing the full importance of his confession.

"You, Monty?" she said, incredulously.

"I've got it bad, Peggy," he replied, staring hard at the floor. She could not understand the cold, gray tone that suddenly enveloped the room. The strange sense of loneliness that came over her was inexplicable. The little something that rose in her throat would not be dislodged, nor could she throw off the weight that seemed pressing down upon her. He saw the odd look in her eyes and the drawn, uncertain smile on her lips, but he attributed them to wonder and incredulity. Somehow, after all these years, he was transformed before her very eyes; she was looking upon a new personality. He was no longer Montgomery, the brother, but she could not explain how and when the change crept over her. What did it all mean? "I am very glad if it will make you happy, Monty," she said slowly, the gray in her lips giving way to red once more. "Does she know?"

"I haven't told her in so many words, Peggy, but—but I'm going to this evening," he announced, lamely.

"This evening?"

"I can't wait," Monty said as he rose to go. "I'm glad you're pleased, Peggy; I need your good wishes. And Peggy," he continued, with a touch of boyish wistfulness, "do you think there's a chance for a fellow? I've had the very deuce of a time over that Englishman."

It was not quite easy for her to say, "Monty, you are the best in the world. Go in and win."

From the window she watched him swing off down the street, wondering if he would turn to wave his hand to her, his custom for years. But the broad back was straight and uncompromising. His long strides carried him swiftly out of sight, but it was many minutes before she turned her eyes, which were smarting, a little from the point where he was lost in the crowd. The room looked ashen to her as she brought her mind back to it, and somehow things had grown difficult.

When Montgomery reached home he found this telegram from Mr. Jones.

Montgomery Brewster,
New York City.
Stick to your knitting, you fool.
S. JONES.

IX.

LOVE AND A PRIZE FIGHT.

It is best not to repeat the expressions Brewster used regarding one S. Jones, after reading his telegram. But he felt considerably relieved after he had uttered them. He fell to reading accounts of the big prize fight which was to take place in San Francisco that evening. He revelled in the descriptions of "upper cuts" and "left hooks," and learned incidentally that the affair was to be quite one-sided. A local amateur was to box a champion. Quick to see an opportunity, and cajoling himself into the belief that Swearengen Jones could not object to such a display of sportsmanship, Brewster made Harrison book several good wagers on the result. He intimated that he had reason to believe that the favorite would lose. Harrison soon placed three thousand dollars on his man. The young financier felt so sure of the result that he entered the bets on the profit side of his ledger the moment he received Harrison's report.

This done, he telephoned Miss Drew. She was not insensible to the significance of his inquiry if she would be in that afternoon. She had observed in him of late a condition of uneasiness, supplemented by moroseness and occasional periods of irascibility. Every girl whose occupation in life is the study of men recognizes these symptoms and knows how to treat them. Barbara had dealt with many men afflicted in this manner, and the flutter of anticipation that came with his urgent plea to see her was tempered by experience. It had something of joy in it, for she cared enough for Montgomery Brewster to have made her anxiously uncertain of his state of mind. She cared, indeed, much more than she intended to confess at the outset.

It was nearly half past five when he came, and for once the philosophical Miss Drew felt a little irritation. So certain was she of his object in coming that his tardiness was a trifle ruffling. He apologized for being late, and succeeded in banishing the pique that possessed her. It was naturally impossible for him to share all his secrets with her, and that is why he did not tell her that Grant & Ripley had called him up to report the receipt of a telegram from Swearengen Jones, in which the gentleman laconically said he could feed the whole state of Montana for less than six thousand dollars. Beyond that there was no comment. Brewster, in dire trepidation, hastened to the office of the attorneys. They smiled when he burst in upon them.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "does the miserly old hayseed expect me to spend a million for newspapers, cigarettes and Boston terriers? I though he would be reasonable!"

"He evidently has seen the newspaper accounts of your dinner, and this is merely his comment," said Mr. Ripley.

"It's either a warning, or else he's ambiguous in his compliments," growled Brewster, disgustedly.

"I don't believe he disapproved, Mr. Brewster. In the west the old gentleman is widely known as a wit."

"A wit, eh? Then he'll appreciate an answer from me. Have you a telegraph blank, Mr. Grant?"

Two minutes later the following telegram to Swearengen Jones was awaiting the arrival of a messenger boy, and Brewster was blandly assuring Messrs. Grant & Ripley that he did not "care a rap for the consequences."

New York, October 23, 1—
Swearengen Jones,
Butte, Mont.
No doubt you could do it for less than six thousand. Montana is regarded as the best grazing country in the world, but we don't eat that sort of stuff in New York. That's why it costs more to live here.
MONTGOMERY BREWSTER.

Just before leaving his apartments for Miss Drew's home he received this response from far-away Montana:

Butte, Montana, Oct. 23, 1—
Montgomery Brewster,
New York.
We are eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. I suppose that's why it costs us less to live high.
S. JONES.

"I was beginning to despair, Monty," said Miss Drew, reproachfully, when he had come down from the height of his exasperation and remembered that there were things of more importance.

The light in his eyes brought the faintest tinge of red to her cheeks, and where a moment before there had been annoyance there was now a feeling of serenity. For a moment the silence was fraught with purpose. Monty glanced around the room, uncertain how to begin. It was not so easy as he had imagined.

"You are very good to see me," he said at last. "It was absolutely necessary for me to talk to you this evening; I could not have endured the suspense any longer. Barbara, I've spent three or four sleepless nights on your account. Will it spoil your evening if I tell you in plain words what you already know? It won't bother you, will it?" he floundered.

"What do you mean, Monty?" she begged, purposely dense, and with wonderful control of her eyes.

"I love you, Babs," he cried. "I thought you knew about it all along or I should have told you before. That's why I haven't slept. The fear that you may not care for me has driven me nearly to distraction. It couldn't go on any longer. I must know today."

There was a gleam in his eyes that made her pose of indifference difficult; the fervor of his half-whispered words took possession of her. She had expected sentiment of such a different character that his frank confession disarmed her completely. Beneath his ardent, abrupt plea there was assurance, the confidence of one who is not to be denied. It was not what he had said, but the way he had said it. A wave of exultation swept over her, tingling through every nerve. Under the spell her resolution to dally lightly with his emotion suffered a check that almost brought ignominious surrender. Both of her hands were clasped in his when he exultingly resumed the charge against her heart, but she was rapidly regaining control of her emotions and he did not know that he was losing ground with each step he took forward. Barbara Drew loved Brewster, but she was going to make him pay dearly for the brief lapse her composure had experienced. When next she spoke she was again the Miss Drew who had been trained in the ways of the world, and not the young girl in love.

"I care for you a great deal, Monty," she said, "but I'm wondering whether I care enough to—to marry you."

"We haven't known each other very long, Babs," he said, tenderly, "but I think we know each other well enough to be beyond wondering."

"It is like you to manage the whole thing," she said, chidingly. "Can't you give me time to convince myself that I love you as you would like, and as I must love if I expect to be happy with the man I marry?"

"I forgot myself," he said humbly.

"You forgot me," she protested, gently, touched by this sign of contrition. "I do care for you, Monty, but don't you see it's no little thing you ask of me? I must be sure—very sure—before I—before——"

"Don't be so distressed," he pleaded. "You will love me, I know, because you love me now. This means much to me, but it means more to you. You are the woman and you are the one whose happiness should be considered. I can live only in the hope that when I come to you again with this same story and this same question you'll not be afraid to trust yourself to me."

"You deserve to be happy for that, Monty," she said, earnestly, and it was with difficulty that she kept her eyes from wavering as they looked into his.

"You will let me try to make you love me?" he asked, eagerly.

"I may not be worth the struggle."

"I'll take that chance," he replied.

She was conscious of disappointment after he was gone. He had not pleaded as ardently as she had expected and desired, and, try as she would, she could not banish the touch of irritation that had come to haunt her for the night.

Brewster walked to the club, elated that he had at least made a beginning. His position was now clear. Besides losing a fortune he must win Barbara in open competition.

At the theatre that evening he met Harrison, who was in a state of jubilation.

"Where did you get that tip?" asked he.

"Tip? What tip?" from Brewster.

"On the prize fight."

Brewster's face fell and something cold crept over him.

"How did—what was the result?" he asked, sure of the answer.

"Haven't you heard? Your man knocked him out in the fifth round—surprised everybody."

CHAPTER X.

THE NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

The next two months were busy ones for Brewster. Miss Drew saw him quite as often as before the important interview, but he was always a puzzle to her.

"His attitude is changed somehow," she thought to herself, and then she remembered that "a man who wins a girl after an ardent suit is often like one who runs after a street car and then sits down to read his paper."

In truth after the first few days Monty seemed to have forgotten his competitors, and was resting in the consciousness of his assured position. Each day he sent her flowers and considered that he had more than done his duty. He used no small part of his income on the flowers, but in this case his mission was almost forgotten in his love for Barbara.

Monty's attitude was not due to any waning of his affection, but to the very unromantic business in which he was engaged. It seemed to him that, plan as he might, he could not devise fresh ways and means to earns $16,000 a day. He was still comfortably ahead in the race, but a famine in opportunities was not far remote. The big dinner parties and a string of elaborate after-the-play suppers, maintained a fair but insufficient average, and he could see that the time was ripe for radical measures. He could not go on forever with his dinners. People were already beginning to refer to the fact that he was warming his toes on the Social Register, and he had no desire to become the laughing-stock of the town. The few slighting, sarcastic remarks about his business ability, chiefly by women and therefore reflected from the men, hurt him. Miss Drew's apparently harmless taunt, and Mrs. Dan's open criticism told plainly enough how the wind was blowing, but it was Peggy's gentle questions that cut the deepest. There was such honest concern in her voice that he could see how his profligacy was troubling her and Mrs. Gray. In their eyes, more than in the others, he felt ashamed and humiliated. Finally, goaded by the remark of a bank director which he overheard, "Edwin F. Brewster is turning handsprings in his grave over the way he is going it," Monty resolved to redeem himself in the eyes of his critics. He would show them that his brain was not wholly given over to frivolity.

With this project in mind he decided to cause a little excitement in Wall street. For some days he stealthily watched the stock market and plied his friends with questions about values. Constant reading and observation finally convinced him that Lumber and Fuel Common was the one stock in which he could safely plunge. Casting aside all apprehension, so far as Swearengen Jones was concerned, he prepared for what was to be his one and only venture on the Stock Exchange before the 23d of the following September. With all the cunning and craftiness of a general he laid his plans for the attack. Gardner's face was the picture of despair when Brewster asked him to buy heavily in Lumber and Fuel.

"Good heavens, Monty," cried the broker, "you're joking. Lumber is away up now. It can't possibly go a fraction of a point higher. Take my advice and don't touch it. It opened to day at 111¾ and closed at 109. Why, man, you're crazy to think about it for an instant."

"I know my business, Gardner," said Brewster, quietly, and his conscience smote him when he saw the flush of mortification creep into the face of his friend. The rebuke had cut Gardner to the quick.

"But, Monty, I know what I'm talking about. At least let me tell you something about this stock," pleaded Elon, loyally, despite the wound.

"Gardy, I've gone into this thing carefully, and if ever a man felt sure about anything I do about this," said Monty, decidedly but affectionately.

"Take my word for it Lumber can't go any higher. Think of the situation; the lumber men in the north and west are overstocked, and there is a strike ready to go into effect. When that comes the stock will go for a song. The slump is liable to begin any day."

"My mind is made up," said the other firmly, and Gardner was in despair. "Will you or will you not execute an order for me at the opening tomorrow? I'll start with ten thousand shares. What will it cost me to margin it for ten points?"

"At least a hundred thousand, exclusive of commission, which would be twelve and a half a hundred shares." Despite the most strenuous opposition from Gardner, Brewster adhered to his design, and the broker executed the order the next morning. He knew that Brewster had but one chance to win, and that was to buy the stock in a lump instead of distributing it among several brokers and throughout the session. This was a point that Monty had overlooked.

There had been little to excite the Stock Exchange for some weeks; nothing was active and the slightest flurry was hailed as an event. Everyone knew that the calm would be disturbed at some near day, but nobody looked for a sensation in Lumber and Fuel. It was a foregone conclusion that a slump was coming, and there was scarcely any trading in the stock. When Elon Gardner, acting for Montgomery Brewster took ten thousand shares at 108¼ there was a mighty gasp on the exchange, then a rubbing of eyes, then commotion. Astonishment was followed by nervousness, and then came the struggle.

Brewster, confident that the stock could go no higher, and that sooner or later it must drop, calmly ordered his horse for a ride in the snow-covered park. Even though he knew the venture was to be a failure in the ordinary sense he found joy in the knowledge that he was doing something. He might be a fool, he was at least no longer inactive. The feel of the air was good to him. He was exhilarated by the glitter of the snow, the answering excitement of his horse, the gaiety and sparkle of life about him.

Somewhere far back in his inner self there seemed to be the sound of cheering and the clapping of hands. Shortly before noon he reached his club, where he was to lunch with Colonel Drew. In the reading room he observed that men were looking at him in a manner less casual than was customary. Some of them went so far as to smile encouragingly, and othrs waved their hands in the most cordial fashion. Three or four young members looked at him with admiration and envy and even the porters seemed more obsequious. There was something strangely oppressive in all this show of deference.

Colonel Drew's dignity relaxed amazingly when he caught sight of the young man. He came forward to meet him and his greeting almost carried Monty off his feet.

"How did you do it, my boy?" cried the Colonel. "She's off a point or two now, I believe, but half an hour ago she was booming. Gad, I never heard of anything more spectacular!"

Monty's heart was in his mouth as he rushed over to the ticker. It did not take him long to grasp the immensity of the disaster. Gardner had bought in at 108¾, and that very action seemed to put new life into the stock. Just as it was on the point of breaking for lack of support along came this sensational order for ten thousand shares; and there could be but one result. Ot one time in the morning Lumber and Fuel, traded in by excited holders, touched 113½ and seemed in a fair way to hold firm around that figure.

Other men came up and listened eagerly. Brewster realized that his dash in Lumber and Fuel had been a masterstroke of cleverness when considered from the point of view of these men, but a catastrophe from his own.

"I hope you sold it when it was at the top," said the Colonel anxiously.

"I instructed Gardner to sell only when I gave the word," said Mouty, lamely. Several of the men looked at him in surprise and disgust.

"Well, if I were you I'd tell him to sell," remarked the Colonel, coldly.

"The effect of your plunge has worn off, Brewster, and the other side will drive the prices down. They won't be caught

BOARDING A WHALE

The finback whale is considered perhaps the most beautiful mammal of the ocean, because of his white longitudinal folds and stripes and slaty blue back. The specimen herein pictured met his death near Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California. He measured 65 feet in length. Another one recently met her death trying to reach the summer resort of Barnegat City, N. J. She was 67 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet in circumference, had a jaw 14 feet 7 inches long and a tail 2 feet shorter. She had 375 plates of whalebone in each side of her upper jaw, and was accompanied by a baby 16 feet long. Whalers shun the finbacks because of their small whalebones and blubber. The whalebones of finbacks are only two feet long, as against the 12-foot strips of the right whale, and take the place of teeth possessed by the land ancestors of whales.

PICTURESQUE BELGIAN DOG CART.

This dog cart is more serviceable and at once more picturesque than the vehicle of that name that does service here in America. True, it is not a fashionable affair, and the women who guide the teams are not as smart looking as those of Belgravia. They are Antwerp milk women and the dogs convey dairy products from place to place. While not as handy as the Esquimau dogs, these Belgian workers are tireless and willing. They are unusually intelligent and trained to a degree that is a surprise to a foreigner who sees them at work for the first time.

napping again, either," said one of the bystanders, earnestly.

"Do you think so?" And there was a note of relief in Monty's voice.

From all sides came the advice to sell at once, but Brewster was not to be pushed. He calmly lighted a cigarette, and with an assured air of wisdom told them to wait a little while and see.

"She's already falling off," said some one at the ticker.

When Brewster's bewildered eyes raced over his figures the stock was quoted at 112. His sigh of relief was heard but misunderstood. He might be saved after all. The stock had started to go down and there seemed no reason why it should stop. As he intended to purchase no more it was fair to assume that the backbone was at the breaking point. The crash was bound to come. He could hardly restrain a cry of joy. Even while he stood at the ticker the little instrument began to tell of a further decline. As the price went down his hopes went up.

The bystanders were beginning to be disgusted. "It was only a fluke after all," they said to each other. Colonel Drew was appealed to to urge Monty to save himself, and he was on the point of remonstrance when the message came that the threatened strike was off, and that the men were willing to arbitrate. Almost before one could draw breath this startling news began to make itself felt. The certainty of a great strike was one of the things that had made Brewster sure that the price could not hold. With this danger removed there was nothing to jeopardize the earning power of the stock. The next quotation was a point higher.

"You sly dog," said the Colonel, digging Monty in the side. "I had confidence in you all the time."

In ten minutes' time Lumber and Fuel was again up to 113 and soaring. Brewster, panicstricken, rushed to the telephone and called up Gardner.

The broker, hoarse with excitement, was delighted when he recognized Brewster's voice.

"You're a wonder, Monty! I'll see you after the close. How the devil did you do it?" shouted Gardner.

"What's the price now?" asked Brewster.

"One thirteen and three-fourths, and going up all the time. Hooray!"

"Do you think she'll go down again?" demanded Brewster.

"Not if I can help it.

"Very well then, go and sell out," roared Brewster.

"But she's going up like—"

Sell. I say! Didn't you hear?"

Gardner, dazed and weak, began selling, and finally liquidated the full line at prices ranging from 114 to 112½, but Montgomery Brewster had cleared $58,550, and all because it was he and not the market that got excited.

(To be Continued.)

TIGER HARD TO POISON

Lion Usually Falls an Easy Victim, as He Eats Voraciously.

Wolves, tigers, leopards and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large felidae. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstandin- between whites and blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour.

Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poisons in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the same plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterward the other may become violently ill.

The curious cases of yew poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analagous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs.

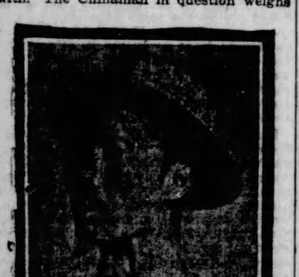
Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them.

Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell and swallow their food without masticating it. Such intelligent birds as rooks will pick up and eat poisonous grain, and crows and ravens readily eat poisoned eggs or meat.

Chickens will eat the poisonous seeds of the laburnum and die from the effects. Whether birds such as tits and green finches ever do so does not seem to be known. But wild birds are frequently found dying in gardens, though apparently they have been in good health a few hours before, and their death may probably be due to the consumption of poisonous seeds.—Chicago Chronicle.

A RUBBER NECK.

The effect of opium in reducing the body to a mere skeleton has many illustrations among the Chinese of American cities. A striking example of the effects of the drug is illustrated herewith. The Chinaman in question weighs



only 87 pounds, although he is over five feet in height and was originally a man of normal size. The skin of the face, it will be seen, is stretched tightly over the skull, while the bones of the neck are painfully prominent. The propeller-ness of the neck add a curious mixture of comedy to this tragic figure.

An Orchestra of Murderers.

At the French penal colony, Noumea, New Caledonia, the convicts have organized a band. The leader is a notorious murderer and was once in the orchestra of the Paris opera house. The cymbal-player killed a subpoena-server, and the drum-player has murdered his landlord with a hammer. The first cornet is guilty of murder, with robbery as the motive, and one of the clarinets, a tavern-keeper, used to kill his patrons for the same reason. The assistant bandmaster was convicted of having cut his wife to pieces. The convict band gives daily concerts to the inhabitants of Noumea, who are enthusiastic over the new organization.

World's Greatest Grain Elevator.

The Canadian government has undertaken the construction at Port Colborne of what will be one of the finest grain elevators in the world.

ACROSS COUNTRY.

The signs of the times point to an enormous increase of intelligent public interest in health: to a new generation with purer, stronger blood and therefore more active braver brains and body. No physically robust, healthy person ever succumbed to grip, consumption, malaria or any other germ disease. But with a weakened system we all have to fight the germs of disease. Our blood is often in a fertile condition for the growth of bacteria—the germs of disease—because our stomach is disordered or our liver is torpid—in either case our blood does not get the proper nourishment. A torpid liver means a stagnation of the blood and an accumulation of poisons which furnishes a weak spot for bacteria to enter.

To enrich the blood and increase the red blood corpuscles, Dr. Pierce years ago found a vegetable compound, which he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that would quickly cure the bad symptoms by increasing the red blood corpuscles and thereby feeding the nerves on rich blood. This "Medical Discovery" also acts upon the digestion and assimilation of food, so that the blood gets its proper elements from the products of digestion. Feed the lungs, stomach and heart on rich red blood and you have surely a healthy body which will throw off the germs of disease which lurk everywhere. Get as near nature's way as you can. A medicine made entirely from botanical extracts and which does not contain alcohol is the safest. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

BREATHE LONG AND DEEPLY

If You Would Keep Well and Strong and Beautiful.

To those not accustomed to it deep breathing is somewhat difficult at first, but after a while becomes second nature. It can be learned by everybody and should be practiced constantly, for it plays a very important part in beauty's program.

It is claimed that people who breathe naturally always breathe deeply. The Indian squaw, who has never known a band around her waist, breathes deeply. So does the little baby, whose lungs have never been cramped. So does every human being until the time comes when the waist is compressed and the body dwarfed.

Deep breathing will reduce the weight if one is fat and it will add flesh if one is thin. It is the greatest known equalizer. It puts one in prime condition and one will soon be developed normally. In a short time one will be of correct weight for one's height and one's complexion will be improved.

Before trying deep breathing be sure that the atmosphere is good. The air should be free and pure all the time. There should be no useless bric-a-brac around. There should be no velvet or moth-producing hangings. There should be nothing in the room, especially the sleeping room, that cannot be shaken out every day, or at least once a week.

The result of sleeping in a room free of small articles soon becomes apparent in the health and complexion of the occupant. The lungs breathe good air, free from microbes, and there is plenty of breathing space. The rooms are not cluttered up.

To get the best results, sleeping or waking, have good cheer, pure air, and learn to breathe deeply.

To breathe deeply study the art of filling the lungs with fresh air full. Stand erect. Place the hands upon the hips, throw back the shoulders and breathe. The process is called abdominal breathing and is taught in all the gymnasiums.

In walking be sure to practice deep breathing. Draw in a long, deep breath. Exhale slowly while walking. One can walk four or five steps while one is exhaling and four or five steps more while one is drawing in the breath. Practice this and it will become second nature.

Practice deep breathing every day. Loosen the clothing, stand erect, throw back the shoulders and inhale a full, deep breath. Try to take ten deep breaths or long breaths as they are called.

Here are the three positions for practicing deep breathing: Stand erect with both heels together. Place one hand upon the chest and the other hand upon the middle of the back. Take a long, deep breath.

Stand erect, with both heels together, and place both hands low upon the chest. Draw ten long, deep breaths.

The third position is this: Stand erect, with both hands upon the hips, throw back the shoulders and take ten long, deep breaths. Begin at the beginning and try deep breathing over again, going through with the three positions, one after the other, breathing deeply all the while.

When deep breathing is painful, as often happens, then there is some trouble. It may be organic trouble or it may be merely a muscular difficulty. In either case it should be treated. A long, deep breath will cause coughing if the lungs are not strong. Or it will give one a sharp pain in the side. Again a long, deep breath brings on a "crick" in the back, or there are pains in the ribs showing muscular rheumatism.

For organic diseases the services of specialists are required, and there is no need of trying to effect a cure by physical culture alone.

But for muscular difficulties and for nervous twitchings, and for cricks and stitches deep breathing is a cure. If it is painful to take a deep breath then try a hot bath after the exercises. After the hot bath, rub a little skin food into the skin, caressing the ribs and the lungs.

The woman who is muscle bound, as one teacher of physical culture expresses it, needs a little vigorous exercise every day and, if she cannot get out into the air to obtain it, she should exercise at home.

THE CAMERA IN THE WOODS

Next to the reality of an ideal summer in the Adirondack woods is the memory of it. After we have returned to town our minds frequently revert to the scenes of summer outdoor life, and to make the picture more vivid the camera comes to our rescue. It is much better than a diary and not half as much trouble.

There is no need to search for picture material in this magnificent territory. A panoramic view of the lakes or the mountains about your camp, interesting people with whom one may come in contact, an opportune "snap" of some eccentric guide or native, views of camp and campfire, the fish one catches, the canoe, launch, wagon, domestic animals, some particular rock or moss-covered log, with pitcher plants and blueberry bushes on top of it—these and a hundred other things prove vastly more interesting than would a diary.

I can personally recommend hunting with a camera. Of course, it is not as easy as the "kodaking" I have just suggested. In fact, it is quite difficult to get the photograph of a live deer in its native haunts, but one picture, well taken, will more than repay one for the perseverance invested. The camera does hold possibilities of securing pictures of wild deer and other game peculiar to the mountains and the lakes, but great patience is often exercised before one is afforded a good opportunity of securing them. I would not for anything exchange the pleasure of obtaining these charming mementoes of delightful times with which my summer and autumn abound while in the Adirondacks. This is a healthful and fascinating outdoor diversion for persons who love nature, but are not physically able to take active part in more vigorous pastimes. Not a few visitors to the north woods find their enjoyment on this line.—Leslie's Weekly.

Good Advice.

Caller—My health and digestion are perfect, doctor. I haven't an ache or a pain. The trouble with me is that I can't sleep at night."

Physician—If that is the case, sir, I suggest that you consult your spiritual adviser.—Chicago Tribune.

"MY GIRL"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

My Girl said as long as we were buying a house, steady by jerks, the best thing to do was to move into it at once. When you're buying a home on the instalment plan, it's the same as paying rent, only in the end, the place is yours and you are a taxpayer, liable for pavement and sidewalk improvements. And that's all right. It makes a man feel like a solid citizen entitled to his vote.

My Girl's always right, so we moved in. We had furniture enough when we lived in two rooms, but it looked scarce in a six-roomed cottage.

"Spread it on thin, like butter," said I.

"It'll go farther."

My Girl said, very grand, "I never did like to see a house cluttered up with furniture. We have plenty to be comfortable with until we can get more."

Isn't she the dream?

One good thing, the rooms are small. Did I say small? A sardine tin is a marble hall beside them. When I want to turn around, I go out into the street and come in backwards. My Girl says, "They're plenty large enough. Small rooms are so cosy. They're nothing to keep in order, and the cost of heating is very little. I am perfectly satisfied."

You ought to see her when she gets to talking about our house. Honest, she thinks there isn't another place in the city to compare with it. Isn't she the proud thing?

I want to tell you, on the side, that My Girl will have the house furnished from top to bottom inside of a year and we'll never miss the money. She makes it a real home, too. Nothing shut up, nothing too good to use, all the sunshine there is pours into the windows, and I can smoke anywhere I please and put my feet on the mantel. Talk about your happy homes! Our's is IT.

Saturday nights we most generally go down town to buy our Sunday dinner. Last Saturday afternoon I came home with a five dollar bill that wasn't working. I dropped it into My Girl's lap.

"That, my dear Mrs. Vanderbilt," I told her, "represents five large and elegant dollars. It has your name on the back. Let's go out and buy a bonnet."

The last time we were out together, I saw her looking into a window full of hats of assorted sizes. I thought she looked as if she wanted a new bonnet, though she didn't mention it to me.

My Girl gets red to the tip of her nose when she's pleased. Her eyes commenced to shine and she got rosy.

"Teddy," said she, "you're the best boy!"

"Yes'm," I agreed. "I am so. Do I get a reward of merit?"

Did I get it? Yes, I did, right in the face.

"It isn't the money Teddy," My Girl whispered in my collar. "It's because you're so kind and good to me."

Say, doesn't that make a man feel like he could grab the earth and throw it over the moon? My Girl and I have so many glads we wouldn't know trouble if we saw it.

"Will you get the bonnet, Mrs. Vanderbilt?" I asked.

She sort of hesitated and looked around the house. "Why, yes, I think so," she answered at last, rather slowly. "No dishes, clothes wringers or frying pans this time," I told her, trying to assert my authority.

She laughed a funny little laugh that didn't mean either yes or no. I knew all the time My Girl would do as she pleased. She isn't much in the habit of taking other people's advice when her mind is made up. That's one thing I like about My Girl. She always knows her own mind. Isn't she the wonder!

We went directly to a bonnet shop, and My Girl began to take notice. She tried on a hat with a wide deck and two masts. She turned around for me to see her and get a front face view.

"How does it look, Teddy?" she asked.

"Something fierce," said I. "Try another." She looked so pretty I wanted her to put on every hat in the shop so I could see the picture.

My Girl's chin went up in the air. "How much is it?" she asked the clerk, as if I was not among those present.

"Ten dollars."

"I think I'll look somewhere else before deciding. Thank you very much," Mrs. Vanderbilt said with her ready money manner.

The way we walked out of that shop you would have thought our auto was waiting to choo-choo us up the street! Outside, My Girl tucked her hand under my arm and snuggled against my shoulder. I knew then I was going to do exactly what she wanted.

"Teddy," said she, sweet as a bird, "let's go look at the furniture stores."

"Bonnets!" said I.

"Furniture!" said she

And the furniture won.

The first shop we came to had a sewing machine set in the window where you couldn't miss it. There was a card on it that read: "We give this machine away with every $125 purchase."

That machine made My Girl dreamy. She wanted the prize.

"Now that's what I call a bargain," she said when she came to. "A sewing machine saves so much time and labor. It would be just like finding it, wouldn't it, Teddy?"

"Better," I told her. "It would be like having it thrust upon you No home is complete without a sewing machine."

"And think of the furniture we could get for 125 dollars!" My Girl exclaimed, getting excited.

"Just think of it!" I echoed. "We wouldn't have room for the stuff. I'd have to move out and say, 'take my place.'"

"Let's go in and look around," My Girl proposed.

"Let's," said I, getting into the game. There was nothing we didn't see in that shop. My Girl priced everything from china cabinets to library tables, and the gentlemanly attendant fell over himself to show us the stock.

"We'll have to think about it before we decide," said My Girl, speaking like ready money, when the clerk began to look pale and thin.

The sewing machine held her again for awhile. "That is certainly a great inducement to spend money," My Girl said, going back into her dream.

"It certainly is," I agreed. "Shall we get it?"

"No, not tonight. Let's look some place else."

"All right," said I, "let's."

And we did.

This time the sign, "Come in and see our four room furnished flat," called us so loud we couldn't miss it. That flat was certainly the limit for modern improvements. My Girl couldn't get by it.

"Teddy,' she whispered, "how much do you suppose all that furniture costs?"

"I'll ask the man," I told her.

There was a parlor and bedroom and dining room and kitchen, fixed up to beat several bands. My Girl tried every room to see how she liked it, but she stayed in the kitchen the longest. She didn't say much and I knew she was playing keep house, so I didn't say much, either. Finally she spoke.

"Teddy, let's price divans."

"We need a divan," I said, though I wouldn't have known one then without a formal introduction.

We priced divans of every breed and color. My Girl fitted them into every corner of our house, and I wanted to buy her a dozen. The only reason I didn't was because I knew we couldn't use them. She closed the game with the same old trick.

"We'll have to look farther before deciding. Thank you, very much," she said with that smile of her's that's always a winner.

Again we did the grand march to the street. Just at the door My Girl turned back. "Please wait here a minute, Teddy," she asked me.

I waited and watched her until she got lost in the tall timber of chairs and tables. I always like to watch My Girl when she walks. You know by the way she goes—as if there were springs in her shoes—that she is happy. Did you ever notice how some people walk happy and some people go as if they had misery dragging at their heels? My Girl walks happy.

Pretty soon she came back, and I knew by the laugh in her eyes there was something doing.

"Did you buy the four room furnished flat or divans, Mrs. Vanderbilt?" I asked.

By this time we were in the street. My Girl had hold of my arm with her hand just over my heart. I could feel the warm clear through.

"Teddy," she said, "don't say a word. I bought the swellest kitchen table."

She was bubbling over with joy.

"How about the new bonnet, Mrs. Vanderbilt?"I questioned, trying to be stern.

The joy bubbled clear over.

"Here's my scheme," she said, very mysteriously. "I've more than enough money left to get one of those weeping widow veils, a blue one, and I'll put it on my summer hat so no one will know it's a last year's bird's nest. I'll look all right, you'll see."

"My Girl," said I, squeezing her hand closer; "you'd be the prettiest and best girl ever, even if you wore a teapot for a bonnet, but don't ask me to make you a weeping widow."

"The idea," said My Girl.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Snd for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLIMBING DOG.

To climb straight up a tree is not the easiest thing in the world for a dog to do. In fact there is perhaps not another dog in the United States that can accomplish what a Scotch collie does in a western town many times a day. He is petted and feasted by his admirers and struts as proudly through the streets as

does the most promising citizen. The peculiar thing about the dog is that he will not climb any other tree than that shown in the picture, and he will not climb more than once without an intermission. When he has reached the knot on the tree, which he grips with his teeth, he lets himself down gently and trots off with his nose in the air, and any amount of entreaty or coaxing will not tempt him to come back until he has taken a turn around three squares. If on his return his audience still awaits him he will climb again, but if the bystanders have gone he looks a bit sheepish and trots briskly to his kennel and sleeps away his wounded vanity.

PICKED HIS PIN.

"Did you ever notice," asked the hotel clerk yesterday, "how many men there are who make it their business to pick little things, such as threads and specks, off your clothes while standing talking to you? Well, there are lots of them, and that picking them is a habit with them. They do it unconsciously. No matter how well brushed you are, the man with the habit will begin picking at you when he meets you."

"I've noticed them many a time," said a traveling man standing near, "but I have quit letting them pick at my clothes. I once had an experience with one of those fellows that wasn't pleasant. I had known him slightly and chanced to meet him on the street one day. He began picking specks of dirt and such things from my coat, and he kept it up all the time we talked. A couple of minutes after he had left I missed a $200 diamond pin. That cured me of letting people pick things off my clothes. Nowadays I simply ask the man who tries it to desist. If necessary I hold his hands."—Kansas City Times.

Her Life Was Saved — Fungous Growth on the Back Cured by Soothing, Balmy Oils.

Emison, Ind., May 21, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

My Friends—I received your letter and I thank you kindly. I have had no chance to write to you before. This leaves me well at this time. That knot on my back is gone away. I don't think I need any more treatment, for I am well. I think that Oil Cure the best thing I have tried on my back. Your medicine has cured me. May the Lord be with you. From

VICTORIA DIXSON.

The combination of soothing and balmy oils readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originators, whose Home Office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 806 ● Indianapolis, Ind.

DANGER IN SMOKING.

Tobacco Heart Often Develops Before Doctor Is Consulted.

It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the young men who recently applied to enter the Naval Academy have failed in the physical test, and the failure was largely due to the use of tobacco, resulting in the irregular beating of the heart. Nowadays, says the Baltimore Herald, physicians speak of "the tobacco heart," a trouble caused by the excessive use of the weed. When the smoker develops into a "cigarette fiend" the services of a physician are necessary, but before this point is reached the heart may be permanently injured.

TEXANS ASK FOR 'NESCORT

Think New York Not So Lively a Town as They Had Heard.

Into the Elizabeth street police station came three tall men late last night.

"We wan' 'nescort," said the tallest.

"What?" said the sergeant.

"We—want—an—escort!" said all three in chorus.

"What for?"

"Wan' do Chinatown."

"Can't you take care of yourselves?"

The three tall men looked at one another and grinned. Then one said very gravely:

"We're f'm Texas—Ole Man Dade's outfit."

"Then I guess you fellows don't need much protection."

"That's so, an' that's why we want it. If we get in a howl somebody else'd better do the talkin'."

"I see," said the sergeant, respectfully. "But the best advice I can offer is to go without an escort and keep out of a howl."

A long silence, then:

"Guess we'd better take the escort."

"Sorry; it's against the rules to provide guides."

"Well, can't you tell us where we can smite the joyjipe?"

"There are no opium dens in this precinct," said the sergeant, severely.

"Reck'n this is the holy city," said the tallest Texan, dryly.

Another silence. Then the one Texan turned to the other two.

"Say, Bill, I guess that was dust you was breathin' when you told us about this hot town. Didn't you say the police was on wise to good sports like us? Didn't you say the p'lice give you a brass band that stopped playing when you butted into a saloon and started playin' 'The Conk'rin' Hero' when you come out? That's wuss'n a snake story."

A painful silence. The sergeant scribbled nervously on the blotter. They were "f'm Ole Man Dade's outfit."

The tallest Texan said:

"I feel as if I was bein' driv' to drink."

The other Texans appreciated his dry humor, and presently all were corralled in the corner saloon. The sergeant wiped away beads of perspiration.—New York Times.

A NOVEL WHALE DERRICK

An enormous whale was captured recently off the coast of Australia and towed into port. Instead of cutting up the

carcass at once, an effort was made to land the great fish intact. To do this a powerful derrick was brought into play and the whale hoisted by its tail.

BALKED AT JERRY'S OVERALLS

Nell, an old plough horse, recently came to this city to see her son, who was beginning his career as the main motive power of a delivery wagon. The journey was a hot one, but desire to see how this offspring was getting along in his young horsehood made her persevere in her endeavor. She found him standing in front of the grocery to which he was attached, nervously fighting flies.

"Jerry!" exclaimed the horrified mother.

"Why, mother," answered Jerry in a whinny, "what's the matter?"

Old Nell merely gazed at the paraphernalia in which her son was rigged out. He had over his back a net of leather strips. Nell did not mind that so much, because she had heard of them, and knew that they were worn a good deal by city horses, which seemed to think they keep the flies from biting. She could even stand the straw hat, neatly bound with dark green tape, because she had heard of them being advocated for country horses, though she held herself above such frilly. But Jerry's front legs were completely ensconsed in blue denim overalls.

"But, mother," protested the youthful Jerry, "you don't understand. It is considered much more humane by our owners to color us blue. You are old-fashioned, and don't realize how different conditions are in the city. This light that is reflected upon the pavement is very hard upon our eyes. In fact, some of us are compelled to wear glasses, the same as men. We simply have to have our hide protected, because, being hitched to wagon the way we are, we cannot go dashing across fields to get rid of the unpleasant sensation of bites. Don't feel bad—this is merely civilization."

"I wouldn't mind the rest of it so much," responded the old plough horse, "but those overalls break my heart, Jerry. They are making a slave of you."

With a dejected hang of her head, the old plough horse turned and went back to the old home.

A FERRET AT HOME.

The ferret is a very crafty animal and is difficult to approach, and that the man with the camera got so close to one as to take this snapshot may be

considered quite a feat. From the expression of the animal it may safely be judged that it thought no one was near. This is one of the best "freak" snapshots that has been taken in recent years with small animals as subjects. It couldn't have been better if the ferret had specially posed for the camera.

QUEER OLD LAW.

Is there an old deal letter law on the statutes of Georgia requiring a man to give a bond for $850 with costs added, before a marriage license can be issued to him? This is a question that is being debated in certain quarters, and to solve which prominent attorneys are delving into the laws of the state. As late as 1850 such a law was enforced in Richmond county. The bonds up to this year are on record in the office of Ordinary A. R. Walton. After 1850 they do not appear. The interesting question now is, was this law repealed? There are those who think not. Others believe it was repealed. To satisfy their curiosity attorneys of the city are endeavoring to find out the truth. If not repealed it is still a law, although in disuse for over a half a century. The bond was given to the ordinary, signed by two sureties, to guarantee him that the applicant for license was able to care for a wife for a year. These sureties on all these bonds waived legal cause to obstruct such a marriage, as it was the business of the ordinary to satisfy himself on this line.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

About to Foreclose.

Elderly relative—You're going to marry Jack Jingleweed? What on earth possesses you, Bertha?

Miss Bertha (with a becoming blush)—Jack!—Chicago Tribune.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have two pigs that are very weak in the hindquarters. When feeding they kneel on their front feet and constantly shift their back legs. They have been kept on hard corn and water and in a dry place and now weigh about 150 pounds. Will some one please advise me what to do?—D., Elkhart, Ind.

I have a cow that has the garget. Every week or two she gives stringy milk. Is there anything that will cure her? I bought her last spring; don't know whether she ever had it before or not. Will some one please tell me what is good for her and is there a sure cure?—L., Caywood, N. Y.

Will some one please tell me through The Farmstead what to put in cider to keep it from turning to vinegar?—G., Loda, W. Va.

What is the value of whey as food for stock? Will some one please tell me?—M., East St. Louis, Ill.

What are the regulations of the law regarding farmers selling the leaf tobacco they raise?—B., Morrow, O.

Will some one who knows tell me how to keep a large quantity of seed potatoes in the best possible condition through the winter?—R., Alleghany, Pa.

I should be glad to know the most successful and most merciful mode of dehorning cattle.—G., Milmine, Iowa.

Is there any practical benefit in thinning fruit on the trees, such as peaches?—B., Ionia, Mich.

Will some reader tell me if beets are worth anything as stock feed?—R., Muncie, Ind.

Will you please ask in your column if any one can tell what ails my chickens and what to do for them? One eye is full of matter, and when the hen opens the eye the matter nearly covers the eyeball. Later both eyes are affected, the hen gets poor and finally dies.—D., Waterford, Pa.

Butter Color.

Editor Farmstead: In the issue of Oct. 20, G., of Roaring Branch, Pa., asks for some simple coloring matter for butter. Take orange carrots, grate them and press out the juice. Use the fresh juice for coloring it. It will improve flavor of butter as well as color it and is perfectly harmless, of course.—Reader, Nichols, New York.

Editor Farmstead: Take a large carrot, grate it into a little warm water, let it stand a few minutes, then strain it into the cream five or ten minutes before you churn. You will have nice, yellow butter. J., Troy, Mich.

To Cure Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., of Sharon, Pa., to cast his horse, cut out the pipe to the bone and scrape the bone clean. Then heal the wound and that will rid him of the poll evil.—H., Hawick, Minn.

Barb Wire Cuts.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to G., Ocomowoc, Wis., in issue of Oct. 20, I know of nothing better than air slacked lime sprinkled on, or dusted into wire cuts on horses. It is sometimes necessary to keep them covered with something that does not rub the sore. Use it from first to last. It dries, heals and keeps out proud flesh.

Editor Farmstead: For proud flesh in barb wire cuts, nothing is better than this: Fish oil, 1 pint; turpentine, 1 pint; balsam of fir, 1 ounce; oil of vitriol, 1 ounce. I also use the above for lumpy jaw on cattle. Cut the lump open and syringe out once a day till it heals.—B., St. Louis, Missouri.

To Keep Beans.

Editor Farmstead: Tell G. ,of Leakesville, N. C., if he will keep his beans in a cool place during warm weather, the bugs will not start. The eggs are in the beans when taken from the field If kept in a warm place there will soon be a generation of bugs.—E., High Point, N. C.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell G., of Leakesville, N. C., if he will put sassafras bark or baking soda with his beans, he will not be bothered with bugs.—C., Moundsville, W. Va.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead: I see by your paper of October 20 that S., of Raleigh, N. C., wishes to know a good cure for heaves in horses. I would like to state I have seen horses cured by taking the curry-comb, after currying a horse, knock the comb in the feed box, allowing the contents from the horses in the comb mix in the oats so that the horse will get it. Do this for a month or so each morning. It will no doubt help him, if not cure him. I have witnessed this at different times and seen the horse recover from heaves.—L., Marquette, Wyo.

Editor Farmstead: As to the friend who asks for a remedy for heaves in horses, here is one I cut out of an agricultural paper, and it is all right: Get 1 pint oil of tar, put 1 ounce of sulphur in it and mix thoroughly. Dose, ½ to 3 teaspoonfuls in wheat bran, make a ball of it and give every night, then put a rag on the bits and put the tar on every morning. Continue this treatment until cured, which will probably take several months. Give good feed and it will cure any case of heaves.—C., Springfield, Ill.

Liquid Fertilizers.

Editor Farmstead: I see a lady at Corning, O., asks for a liquid fertilizer for flowers. This is easy to make. A few drops of household ammonia in a pitcher of water are not lost on indifferent plants. A weekly application of soapsuds is recommended. Commercial plant food is good, but in some respects is not equal to barnyard manure, although cleaner and easier to handle.

A few sail bags filled with various manures securely tied, a pail and an old dipper, are the essentials, and can be tucked away in an obscure corner of the back porch or shed, ready for hot water, as the occasion demands. Four water on the bags in the watering pot, and the soluble parts will be leached out. Five or even 10 pound bags are good size for a pail of water; and the cloth is just coarse enough for a strainer, keeping back fine straw and litter, which might otherwise clog the watering pot.

Hen manure is of great value, but must be used judiciously, for the percentage of lime in its composition is larger than that of any other given analysis. Dove manure is better, for it contains more organic matter, nearly as much nitrogen, and a third less lime, which makes it safer to use. Sheep manure has also been known to produce marvelous growth, which may be attributed to the unusual amount of organic matter it contains. Cow manure is, perhaps, safest and best of all for general use, as it contains all things in moderation.—B., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead: In The Blade of Oct. 20, I note that somebody in Ashtabula wants directions for pruning fruit trees. Begin early in the life of the tree to shape it. A young tree should consist of a central leader with the main branches distributed evenly about it, forming a well-balanced head. On no account should a tree be set with a decided fork in the trunk. The point at which a limb should be removed is just at the upper part of the shoulder to which will be at the base of each limb where it joins the main trunk. If we cut closely, the size of the wound is increased without to any appreciable extent decreasing the size of the stub. If the cutting is further from the tree, the scar is still the same size, and a long stub is left over which it will take a tree years to grow.

If possible, avoid removing large limbs, and the best way to do this is to begin when the tree is young and prune it systematically and carefully. If it is necessary to remove a large limb, use a saw, cutting in a short distance from the bot-

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144, Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

PREVENTS HOG CHOLERA.

LEARNED, MISS., Feb. 6, 1904.

I received the half-pound can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and I used it according to direction. I must say it finds great favor with me. The chicken and hog cholera have prevailed here since January, but my stock and poultry have not been attacked yet. I want to keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on hand all the time. CLARISSA WEATHERALL.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

If cholera is raging among the hogs in your vicinity, Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will keep your hogs in health, if you put it in their food. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine keeps the bowels open and regulates the liver, the seat of cholera disaffection. If you can move a hog's bowels and work its liver, you have cured its cholera. This has been done by giving hogs Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. We do not guarantee a cure of hog cholera, but we can positively say that Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a sure preventive. As such it is worth ten times its cost to any raiser. If your dealer does not sell Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, send 25c. to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed you.

Ask For Stock Book When You Write.

Deep Plowing.

Editor Farmstead: — Our Gallipolis friend don't seme to understand that the question of the depth of plowing depends upon the nature of the soil entirely. Experiment has shown that deep plowing on some soils is the reverse to beneficial. It is safe to say, however, that there is no soil but would be benefited for the growth of most crops by being deeply stirred by subsoiling, which loosens, without turning out, the subsoil, and the deeper this is done the more benefit received. Aside from any additional plant food that may thus become available, the mechanical condition permitting excess of moisture to rapidly settle away from the surface, where at times it is so detrimental and its retention in reach of the roots of the crop, at a time when it is absolutely necessary for the proper perfection of the same, are both of sufficient importance to make very deep subsoiling much more generally practiced than it is at this time.

Farmers cannot too strongly have it impressed upon their minds that all plant food is assimilated in a liquid form. No matter how much plant food there may be in the soil, if from any cause it is unavailable, then it may as well not be there for any benefit to crop.

Fertility is important, but not always of first importance, while the control of moisture is. In all clay soils, which are especially benefited by disintegration by frosts, or by sunshine and rain, the turning over of the same to any depth will be beneficial; while light, sandy soils deficient in depth would not receive any benefit and might receive temporary injury by turning over say to a depth of ten inches. Careful thought and observation will usually guide the farmer toward the proper treatment of his soil for the crops he expects to grow.

Salting Butter.

Butter taken from a churn in granular form will take the salt more evenly than if gathered into a lump, besides which the milk can be more thoroughly separated. Tastes differ as to the amount of salt, but this is not essential to the keeping qualities of butter. Anywhere from one-half ounce or more will keep it if the milk is removed. For laying down, a stone jar is as good as anything; press the layer of butter as solid as possible, then sprinkle a handful of salt over to keep the next layer from sticking. A cloth may be put between the layers, but it is not essential. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

American Prunes.

There has just been issued a pamphlet from the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce on "Foreign Markets for American Fruits," with special consular reports upon the subject. With reference to prunes there is a special report from Mr. Albion W. Tourgee, consul at Bordeaux, France. The prune lends itself readily to treatment as a foreigner. The word itself comes to us from the Greek through the Latin, so that we hardly recognize it as a fruit of the plum tree. But in order to commend it to the taste of the American boarder it is necessary that it should put on a foreign air, and appear as Monsieur Prune, from some seaport in Europe. This no doubt makes the impression that the prune is essentially a foreign fruit. How far this stops short of the actual situation we shall see anon.

Mr. Tourgee rises to answer the question why he said in a former statement that "California prunes are imported to Bordeaux and there repacked to maintain the superiority of French prunes." He says that last year there were almost no prunes raised in the region about Bordeaux, and that the deficit was supplied by the importation of prunes from California and Oregon. None of them was shipped as California prunes. They were repacked, given a foreign air, and so figured in the American market as imported prunes.

This invasion of French prunes was not, however, serious. From the reports of the treasury department we find that the prunes entered for consumption in the fiscal year 1903 were, in round numbers,

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Hellenistic Greek.

Please give a brife history of Hellenistic Greek, including its origin and nature. —R. J., Eagleville, Mo.

No language is fixed. The English of three centuries ago is embalmed in the Bible. What would you think of a man who talked in that language? And if you will go further back—to the time of Chaucer, for instance, the first English poet—you will find the English of that time largely unintelligible to you. Six hundred years in the future the English of this issue of The Blade will be quite as unintelligible to the people who read and speak our language.

So it is with every language, including the Greek, of course. The golden period of Greek literature was far earlier than the time of Christ. That is "classical Greek"—the works of which are studied in our colleges and universities. By the time the Christian era began the language had changed very much. The Greeks were traders and sailors, and had penetrated to Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt—in fact to all commercial countries then existing which bordered on the Mediterranean. Consequently the language had undergone many changes. Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, who was a Greek, was for centuries a center of Greek culture and learning for 200 years before Christ to 600 years after the Christian era, when it was conquered by the Mohammedans. That city has a Greek history of over 800 years.

Now, "Hellenistic Greek" means the language used in the "Greek colonies," like Alexandria, after it had changed from the pure Greek of the classical period. The books of the New Testament were all written in Hellenistic Greek. It is the Greek of the gospel, the epistles, of Revelations. A Greek of the classical period, had he come to life in the century from A. D. 100 to A. D 200, would have found it as difficult to read the Greek of that day as a man of Caucer's time, were he to be resurrected, would find it difficult to read the English of today. Hellenistic Greek is often called "New Testament Greek," but that expresses only a part of the truth. A knowledge of Hellenistic Greek is necessary to read may valuable works of the six centuries in which it flourished—among them the works of Josephus.

Booth and Lincoln.

J. L. Y., La Belle, Mo., sends the Bureau a long article clipped from a religious paper printed in Kentucky. The editor of that sheet objected to an article in an Ohio religious paper, in which the Ohio editor asserted that the murder of Abraham Lincoln was the result of slavery, and this raised the Kentucky editor's ire. He first impliedly assumes that the Ohio man charged Lincoln's death to the southern confederacy—which is not said nor implied in the extract from the Ohio editor's article which the Kentucky man printed. Then the latter goes on to say, and very truly, that "No citizen of the southern confederacy had anything to do with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; nor was slavery in any way responsible for it, except in so far as slavery was an occasion of the civil war. These writers have evidently forgotten the actual facts which led to the commission of the crime—facts which are not stated in many histories.

"John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Mr. Lincoln, was a citizen of the United States—not of the confederate states. He was at no time a resident of any of the seceded states. His southern sympathies did not lead him to come to the south and make common cause with the south. It was not an ardent love of the south or of the southern cause, that prompted Mr. Booth's crime; but rather a spirit of revenge for the personal wrong that Mr. Lincoln had done in having Capt. John Young Beall, one of Booth's friends, executed unjustly."

Now, here is the point at which the Kentucky man, who was an acquaintance and friend of Beall, in Richmond, Va., advances a new story of the cause of the crime. No doubt the latter was all his friend paints pictures in private life. Johnson's island, in Sandusky bay, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, was an United States prison for confederate officers. Beall was at the head of the expedition which operated from Canada, across the lake, to attempt a release. Sandusky was the headquarters of a number of southern men, who aided in the project. The Kentucky man writes:

"With a handful of brave seamen, he seized a steamboat on Lake Erie, made its crew prisoners, converted it into a war vessel, captured or sank one or more other boats, terrorized the commerce of the great lakes, produced a panic in Buffalo and the cities on the lakes, and thoroughly alarmed the northern people. In due time he was captured. He was tried by a courtmartial and sentenced to death as a pirate.

"John Wilkes Booth interested himself in his behalf, obtained from the Confederate government at Richmond, Va., the evidence that he was a commissioned officer of the Confederate navy; he obtained also evidence that his acts were only those of legitimate warfare, and that he was acting under specific instructions from the Confederate government. Booth went to Washington armed with these documents and secured from President Lincoln the promise that Capt. Beall should not be put to death, but should be treated as a prisoner of war. This promise of Mr. Lincoln gave offense to Secretary Seward, who persuaded him, in the face of it, to sanction Beall's execution. And Capt. Beall was hanged at Governor's Island, New York, on February 24, 1865."

Now let us turn to Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, and read the other side of the story. It says: "It appeared from the testimony that Beall, in the company of other men, dressed as civilians, boarded the steamer Philo Parsons, on Sept. 19, 1864, as passengers; at a given signal they produced arms, and acting under the orders of the accused and others, they seized the boat, driving all hands below as prisoners. They then captured and subsequently sank another boat, the Island Queen. It also appeared that Beall was engaged with others in an attempt to wreck a railway train near Buffalo on the night of his arrest.

"The defense was based on the declaration of the accused that he was engaged in lezitimate warfare under specific instructions from the Confederate government, and he was permitted to correspond with the authorities at Richmond to procure evidence to that effect. A proclamation was issued by Jefferson Davis under date of Dec. 24, 1864, certifying that the Confederate government assumed the 'responsibility for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition.' It was proved that he had perpetrated acts of war within the jurisdiction of the United States, wearing at the time no visible badge of military service. Among civilized nations the penalty for such an act is death, and Beall was hanged in accordance with the finding of the court."

The Kentucky writer then goes on to say:

"John Wilkes Booth was not a well balanced man at his best. Doubtless he inherited a streak of the insanity with which his father, though a great actor, was from time to time afflicted. Be that as it may, he was fearfully wrought up by the death of his friend, in such circumstances. He denounced the killing in cold blood of a prisoner of war, after he had surrendered, as 'murderer;' and the doing it after the President had given his word that it should not be done as 'falsehood' and 'treachery,' and vowed vengeance against the authors of this wrong.

"At once he organized a conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward; and on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, only seven weeks after Capt. Beall was hanged, the plot was executed."

There was many a brave man, Union and Confederate, went to his death for that very offense of committing an act of war while wearing civilian costume. It at once marks him as a spy, and the spy must die as Major Andre did. As to the promise of Mr. Lincoln, we know nothing of it, can find nothing, and must say "not proven." As to Booth, it is the same; there is no proof (other than the statement given above by the Kentucky man) that his murder of Lincoln was partly or wholly because of Beall. Our questioner is from Missouri, and you "must show him."

Silver Coinage.

Please state if there has been any silver coined for the year 1904; if so, how much and what denominations of coin? I saw sometime ago in The Blade there were no more silver dollars to be coined in the United States.—S. E. E., Brookfield, Mo.

The mint report for this year is not yet out; but there has been the usual amount of silver coinage—dimes, quarters and halves. Each year the director of the mint makes an estimate of how much silver bullion he will need for this minor coinage for the next year; it is reported by the secretary of the treasury to congress, which embodies in the proper appropriation bill an item appropriating a certain sum for the purchase of silver bullion for minor coinage.

When business men need dimes, quarters and halves, they go to a bank and buy them, paying face value. We say "face" value, because the silver in a half dollar is worth only about 24 cents, in a quarter 12 cents, and in a dime about 4½ cents. The banks order from the treasury department according to the demand, also paying face value. The government redeems these coins when they become worn at their face value; so neither the government nor the people lose.

As to silver dollars, there is no provision for their future coinage. It is of course within the power of congress at any time to appropriate money to buy silver bullion, and to authorize the resumption of their coinage; but why should this be done? The people only use about 70,000,000 of them; the rest lie in the treasury and are represented in circulation by silver certificates.

Money in Circulation.

Please give the secretary of the treasury report of the amount of money in circulation, gold, greenbacks and bank notes. What is the circulating money of all kinds per capita?—G. C. M., Ashland, Ore.

The treasury report for September 1, the last at hand, gives the money in circulation, not including that in the treasury, as follows:

	In Circulation. Dollars.
Gold coin (including bullion in treasury)	646,664,812
Gold certificates	508,719,459
Standard silver dollars	71,507,729
Silver certificates	461,520,199
Subsidiary silver	95,994,723
Treasury notes of 1890	12,168,187
United States notes	332,811,219
National bank notes	433,893,686
Total	2,558,279,984

Population of the United States September 1, 1904, estimated at 82,098,000; circulation per capita, $31.16.

Noon Marks.

Will you please tell me if a "north and south mark," that is, a line or mark made in a doorway or from the shadow of a post or corner of porch, when the sun reaches noon, correctly indicates exact noon at all seasons of the year? A great many country people use such marks for regulating their clocks and I want to know if it is a correct method.—S. R., Fall Branch, Tenn.

It is correct twice a year, and only then; that is, those are the only days on which the shadow shows the correct clock time. But by using the figures for any day, given in an almanac, in the column headed "Sun fast" or "sun slow," it can be used to regulate a clock.

Does It Run Up-hill?

I heard some gentlemen discussing the Mississippi river not long ago, and they said that the outlet or mouth of the Mississippi river was higher than the head. Now what I want to know is how many feet higher is the head than the mouth; or how many feet above sea level is the head of the Mississippi river? Any other interesting points on the above subject will be appreciated.—I. C. D., Woolwine, Va.

The source of the Mississippi, up in Minnesota, is 1,535 feet higher than the river's mouth. Water always run down hill. What those gentlemen should have said in that, owing to the oblate shape of the earth, the mouth of the river is further from the center of the earth than is its source; but that is quite a different thing from saying the mouth is higher than the source, which of course is not true.

Albuquerque.

Please tell when Albuquerque, New Mexico, was founded, and by whom?—S. A. H., Lawrence, Kan.

Unfortunately we have nothing which gives this information. It was founded by the Spaniards, as the name tells; for it was named for a town in Spain, the seat of the Dukes of Albuquerque. The New Mexico town is the largest in that territory, it having 6,238 population by the census of 1900.

Silica.

Will you kindly give the interesting features of silica, how and where it is produced, and extent of value, and various uses?—J. L. G., Boulder, Colo.

Silica is a compound of two elements—silicon and oxygen. It is one of the commonest of substances. All sandstones, and the sand of our streams and of the seashore is chiefly silica, often colored by iron or other substances. Pure silica is a white or colorless substance, is extremely hard and is very difficult to melt. Ordinary quartz is chiefly silica; here belong the varieties rock crystal, amethyst, chalcedony, agate, carnelian, onyx, jasper, flint, etc.

The Flag Rule.

What is the rule or code which, I am told, has been adopted by all nations, concerning the use of foreign flags in their country?—A. B., Winterset, Iowa.

The rule is simply that, in any nation its own flag shall stand first. This is a principle of international courtesy. In England the English flag is always first without regard to the prejudices or the rights of residents or representatives of any other nation and without discourtesy to them. It may be lowered in salute to another flag, but it is never raised below any other flag. No ceremonial, no custom, no law contemplates the putting of the English flag second in England, or the American flag second in the United States, or the Turkish flag second in Turkey. Every nation expects every other nation to stand by its own flag, and on this principle are based all the regulations as to the use of flags on land and sea.

The Darwinian Theory.

Please state how the favor of the Darwinian theory of evolution and the origin of species is received by scholars and institutions of learning at the present time, compared with its reception when Darwin's works on these subjects first came from the press.—C. L. W., Holland, Mich.

The theory of evolution is accepted as the only consistent one. Here and there there are scientific men who believe in certain modifications of it, but the intense opposition to it has practically died out.

Did Jesus Really Exist?

Will you please give, through your valuable paper, the proofs, outside of the Bible, of the birth and life of Jesus Christ, proving that he really walked here on earth?—T. J. P., Marlaville, Neb.

We have no doubt whatever that Jesus lived, but there are no proofs outside of the New Testament that are considered reliable.

Clara Barton.

J. B., Dexter, Iowa: Miss Clara Barton was born in Massachusetts in 1830. During the civil war she did relief work on battlefields, and organized a search for missing men, congress voting $15,000 for the work; she laid out the national cemetery at Andersonville. She was with the Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and 1871; secured the adoption of the treaty of Geneva, to neutralize Red Cross agents in war. She has attended all the international meetings of the Red Cross, as the representative of this country. She did relief work in the Russian famine, 1892; Armenian massacres, 1896; was in Cuba on Red Cross work, 1898; conducted relief work at Galveston; till recently she was president of the American Red Cross. In 1898 sche published a history of the Red Cross movement.

"Rag Time."

G. W. H., Dandridge, Tenn.: "Rag time" is defined by musicians as a form of musical composition marked by a peculiar use of syncopations. The best way is to hear it sung and played and the ear soon catches its peculiarity. Yes, "Hiawatha" is written in rag time; so is "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and many other common pieces.

Manchuria.

My neighbor says that Manchuria belongs to Russia by right of purchase and that the Japs have no right to Port Arthur. Will you please tell me the facts?—D. V., Warren, Pa.

Manchuria belongs to China. Russia leased Port Arthur of China for a term of years. As to "right," when two nations go to war, might makes right.

Leprosy.

Please state cause of leprosy, give symptoms. Has it a cure, and are there any leper hospitals in the United States? —J. W. S., Salem Church, N. C.

Three kinds of leprosy are now recognized. In the first variety the whole body becomes white and scaly, without much interference with the general health. This is the Biblical leprosy, and it is now rare. The second variety makes the victim insensible to pain in hands and feet, and later in the arms and legs. The sufferer is much troubled with dysentery, and in the later stages the hands and feet are liable to slough off. The third is the tubercular form, in tubercles varying in size from that of a pea to an olive, form on the face, ears and extremities; the skin thickens, the hair falls out, the voice gets hoarse and nasal, the tubercles ulcerate, with a most disgusting odor. The cause of the disease is unknown, and it generally regarded as incurable. There are leper hospitals at New York, New Orleans and San Francisco, but the disease has not much hold in the United States.

Names of Naval Vessels.

How do warships derive their names?—F. J. S., Mayville, Mnich.

We presume you mean the system of naming our war vessels, adopted some years ago. Battleships and armored cruisers are named after states; protected cruisers are named after cities; torpedo boats and destroyers are named after noted commanders of the navy in the past.

Fishes in a Storm.

Is it possible for fishes to rain down during a storm? I have a friend who says he has seen this. If he is correct, please state how they get into the clouds. —G. F. S., Register, Ga.

It has not been six months since we answered this fully. A tornado, or whirling storm, passing over a river or stream or lake, sweeps up the water in the form of a waterspout and may thus gather up small fishes, which may be carried many miles before they reach the ground.

No National Flower.

What is our national flower? A friend says the goldenrod, but I contend that congress adopted the carnation in memory of McKinley, who was so fond of this flower. Which of us is right?—W. H. S., Lafayette, Tenn.

There is no American national flower, nor any need of any; so congress has never adopted one.

India's Religions.

What is the religion of India today? How do they worship? How many schools and churches have they, and how have they improved within the past few years?—S. C., Hamilton, Ind.

India is a vast country, containing many different peoples, whose language, costumes, etc., differ widely. The most important is the Hindu or Brahmanical, which is very ancient. The worship represented in the Vedas, their most ancient sacred book, is that of natural objects—Indra, the sky, for example. About the time of Christ a new era in the history of Hinduism began, and Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, representing the creative, preserving and destroying principles, became the leading objects of worship.

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century before Christ, and spread to China, Japan, and all of southeastern Asia. The religion of the Jains is a mixture of Buddhism and Brahmanism. There are many Parsees who are fire-worshipers. There are in India many Mohammedans and Jews and many fanatical minor sects.

Miscellaneous.

D. S., Starksboro, Vt.: We think you must apply to your congressman or senator to obtain books issued by the Smithsonian. They are not adapted, as a rule, for general reading, but are intended for scientific men.

R., Fullerton, Neb.: Of course, if there was something else in it other than pure lar that is an adulteration. Consult a lawyer.

H. D. M., Defiance, O.: The government issues no such bulletins, so far as we know. Consult your congressman.

J. R. S., Argos, Ind.: We have not the data.

J. H. K., Twining, Mich.: Congress has never passed such a law, but some state legislatures have done so.

R. A., Lakeview, Mich.: We don't think either proposition is correct. Army marksmen here say they are not.

E. P., Gate City, Va.: Please consult a good physician. We can not answer such questions, for we are not physicians.

B. S. C., Montpeller, O.: We unfortunately do not know.

J. S., North Salem, O.: We have not the figures, but the dependent pension act was passed in 1890, and this very greatly increased the application for and the granting of pensions. We never heard the fifteen million story.

A. H., Carthage, N. Y.: Nevada's senators are Stewart and Newlands. Her only representative is Van Duzer.

THE FOREST.

Here in the languorous silence, where sunlight with shade interlaces,
Let my soul steep;
And from the well-springs of beauty, which time neither mars nor effaces,
Let me drink deep!

Far from the riotous throbbing of busy humanity bustling
Here is a balm;
Only a marvelous bird-song, or music of glad leaves low rustling,
Breaks the sweet calm.

Oh! to be friends with the lichens, the low creeping vines, and the mosses,
There close to lie;
Gazing aloft at each pine-plume that airily, playfully tosses
'Neath the blue sky.

Oh! to be near to the beauty, and infinite grandeur of all things
Simple and free;
Held by the magic that ages have wrought in the great and the small things,
For you and me.
—Katharine G. Terry, in Lippincott's.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

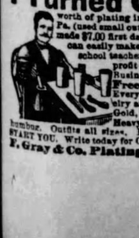
"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

I Turned Out $301.27 worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. F. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $6.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 2 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catlog, Agency and Offer. Address



P. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

The Sunday School.

A BUSINESSLIKE RELIGION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 13 is "Joash Repairs the Temple." 2 Kings 12:4-16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This is a lesson in businesslike religion, and its reach is wide and practical. It concerns the latest defaulting church treasurer, the stingy saint, and the church that is lax in its methods, as truly as it concerns the rehabilitation of Solomon's temple by his descendant, King Joash.

The boy king, whose accession to the throne of his fathers was the theme of last week's lesson, continued under the tutelage of his uncle, the high priest Jehoida; and consequently the larger part of his reign, until Jehoida's death, was exemplary. The idolatrous practices established by Athaliah were overturned. New influences permeated the national life. Like ruler, like people, a nation takes the trend of its life largely from those at its head. What bade fair to be a terrible war between the two greatest powers of Europe was averted a few days ago by the sane and peace-loving spirit of members of the two royal families. The young king of Judah was true to the blood of King David in his veins, in his devotion to the house of the Lord. He put its interests first.

The Hall Mark of Culture.

Queen Athaliah was dead, but the evil results of her wicked reign did not die with her. "The evil men do lives after them," says the great poet. The lowered national tone which she had created persisted, just as many a school has felt the baleful influence of a few bad scholars long after their departure. One relic of the murdered queen was the condition of the temple; she had defaced it and neglected its care, so that Joash inherited a temple from which much of the ancient glory had departed.

Now the test of any community's culture and moral tone is the condition of its churches. This is a sign which he who runs may read. Poor, cheap church buildings, in a state of disrepair, indicate a neighborhood in which it would not be wise to invest one's money. There is not much religion, or even deep-seated goodness in a neighborhood, where the church is neglected. A wise citizenship stands by the church. Joash was performing a deed of patriotism, as well as of religion, in repairing the temple.

The Money Side.

The miser who said he enjoyed religion because it is free did not have much religion to enjoy. There is a financial side to religion, just as there was at the time of this practical revival in Judah. It was necessary, if the temple should be restored and the glory of Jehovah vindicated, that the people should give money for the repair of the injuries which enmity and neglect had wrought. This was a time of revival, and a sure test of the genuineness of the awakening was the extent to which the people were willing to give of their means for the Lord's work. No religion is heart deep which is not also purse deep.

So the king instructed the priests to "raise" the money needed in three ways. First, there were the regular gifts to the temple funds; then a special tax upon those bound by any sort of vow, and, thirdly, the free-will offerings of the people. This last was the most hopeful source of revenue had there been the will to give, or had the priests set about their task properly.

"Raising" a "Collection."

As a matter of fact, the priests were sent out pretty much after the fashion of members of ladies' aid societies canvassing a neighborhood to sell tickets and secure "donations" for a church fair. The priests were to dun every man of their acquaintance, and, in the name of friendship, wound the cause of friendship by begging appeals, quite after the approved modern method. The whole land was covered by these begging priests, and they doubtless displayed more diligence in getting money than in ministering before the altar.

Of course the temple went unrepaired. Hard times are perennial with the church that resorts to such expedients. The most strenuous efforts in the collecting line seem only to close up legitimate sources of revenue the more quickly. "I don't want to dampen your enthusiasm by proposing a collection," I heard a bishop remark last summer in the midst of an exhuberent camp meeting session. The words were suggestive. Where "collections" are looked upon in that spirit, they are bound to dampen fervor.

The sort of money-raising campaign which Joash instituted was not creditable nor scriptural. The man who buys a church supper ticket—with the privilege of grumbling at the supper—gets no credit for benevolence in heaven's ledger. In the same class with him is the person who gives merely as a social obligation; or the millionaire who buys so much reputation and ecclesiastical position and influence per thousand dollars bestowed upon the church.

Scolding the Priests.

The plan was a bad one, badly executed, and it failed. The priests may have had good intentions, while lacking enterprise and thoroughness; or they may have been more seriously derelict? Like some agents for charitable enterprises, they considered their own share a first claim upon any money raised. Certainly there was nothing left with which to begin the repairs.

Right here young King Joash showed himself a king. He had grown to manhood, and he began to assert his kingliness. No longer was he in Jehoida's leading strings. A ruler must rule. The man who has an executive post must have the courage to exercise authority. Weakness is inexcusable in a person at the head of affairs; this Joash had learned from the example and precept of Jehoida; and straightway he applied the teaching to the teacher. For the priests had failed, and the king roundly said so to the high priest who had been his own guardian. Doubtless this was not easy, but it was nevertheless a duty. Joash was no longer his uncle's protege; he had to stand or fall by himself—live his own life, make his own decision, exercise his own responsibility.

When a Horse "Eats His Head Off."

Everybody knows what it is to have a horse in the stable "eating his head off." Instead of being a producer he is a consumer. That is exactly the situation of the church which expends all its power in maintaining itself. It is so occupied with keeping alive that it has no time or energy left for pulling loads. Its current expenses are so great that it cannot give anything to missions. It has so many meetings of its own that it cannot send any of its members off into new fields. One of the great denominations is just now wrestling with the problems of what to do with a missionary board which requires half its income to maintain itself.

Let it be said frankly, that, as Joash scolded, the priests who employed all the gifts of the people upon themselves and the routine of temple worship, the church which does not give to the world does not merit gifts from the world. No congregation is strong enough to be alive which is too weak to give to missions. There is a message in this ancient story, too, for the minister who cries "Give! Give!" but does not himself give. Only a self-sacrificing shepherd has a right to ask sacrifice of his sheep.

It may as well be plainly declared, in this connection, that the greatest obstacle to the union of certain denominations is the influence of men who have jobs to lose. Were it not for the denominational vested interests it would be far easier to effect amalgamation. All of which is but another instance of priests caring first for themselves when their concern should be for the glory of the temple and its Lord.

A Chest With a Hole in It.

"Quit dunning; call in those subscription papers; abandon this tax-levying system; give up your church suppers and fairs as means of revenue"—such was the spirit of the king's second command to the priests. "Summon the people to give free-will offerings, and let them know that their gifts are going in businesslike fashion, to the objects for which they are intended."

This was getting down to business. The high priest took a chest and bored a hole in the top of it, and placed it where it would be accessible to the people who came up for worship. Of course there was no little wagging of heads in direful prediction on the part of the devotees of the old order. Things would surely go to smash, they said, with no more certain source of revenue than a chest with a hole in the lid.

But it was not long before even they "saw that there was much money in the chest." As soon as the opportunity and obligation to give were properly presented to the people they responded with enthusiasm. It was a demonstration of the fact that men will give to the Lord when they will not give to a priest or a committee or to an institution. Once let the sacredness of the gift be made plain and the appeal to men's nobler side will quickly find response.

The temple was repaired, not by a cloudburst of generosity from some millionaire who wanted his name carved over it, that it might be a perpetual memorial to him, but by the steady flowing of countless small streams of generosity, of all the people gave, in honorable emulation. It is the gifts of the many that glorify God and sustain His work. Better be a church with a hundred poor but liberal members than one with a few wealthy givers whose money is its mainstay.

Bonding the Treasurer.

Wherever money is, there all possible safeguards should be, for the sake of the man who handles it, even more than for the sake of the money itself. Every church and benevolent institution should send its committee of management to the national treasury department, or to one of the government mints, to learn the systematic precautions which there hedge about the handling of money. Failing such a journey, let them read carefully this record of how the money for the repair of the temple was cared for.

First there was the chest open to the eyes of everybody—a primitive cash-register system. The recent scandals of defaulting church treasurers, whose accounts went uninspected from year to year, could not have been possible in this case, however weak or covetous one of the priests might be. Then, when the chest was emptied it was counted by both the high priest and the king's representative. This was the businesslike way to do the Lord's business. The responsibility for every treasurer who goes wrong must be shared by the institution which not only fails to surround him with safeguards, but perhaps also tempts him by an inadequate salary.

Imitation Pillars.

After the chaking up given the priests by the king they devoted themselves and the gifts of the people rigidly to the one purpose, the building of the temple. This left them less than they would have desired at first for the inner furnishings of the temple. But strength must come before beauty; let the temple be safe, and then splendid. The old architectural rule holds good for churches and characters, "Ornament construction; never construct ornament." A certain American cathedral has massive pilars running down its full length, in double columns, and apparently they are of Italian marble. A close investigation shows that they are of only plaster! Good, honest pine is better any day than plaster-of-paris marble.

The temple could do without its vessels of silver and gold for a time better than the workmen could do without their wages; so the money was thus spent. There is a hint here for the people who pay for ostentation that which properly belongs to the grocer, the butcher, the landlord and the cook.

The lesson closes with a suggestive touch. The overseers of the work paid out the money without a reckoning. In the final appeal the highest safeguard is a man, and not a system. These overseers had proved themselves worthy to be trusted, so they were not bound hand and foot with red tape. There is a time to watch and a time to trust. For back of all organized safeguards must be a dependable man. And these overseers of the temple repairs are welcome reminders that, although priests might procrastinate or peculate, and people evade their obligations, there were still in Judah good men and true, whose faithfulness was as certain as the sun.

THE ANANIAS TRIPLETS.

In the lobby of the Knickerbocker, Mr. Dillingham was ordering out the "House Full" sign the other night, when Amelia Bingham's husband passed by.

"Have you heard the latest?" asked Harry Sommers.

"Dillingham was standing on this very spot the other night when a consumptive looking man strolled along. 'Do you recognize the profession?' he asked, in a one-lung voice. 'When an artist is known to me, I sometimes give him a seat,' replied the Chesterfieldian manager.

"'I am a freak,' said the cadaverous one.

"'Yep' (with a tinge of pride), 'I'm the only artist of my kind in the world. Mr. Dillingham looked as nearly interested as he ever permits himself. 'What's your line?' he inquired, courteously. The attenuated one sidled toward the door. 'I never licked Lloyd Bingham,' he cried, proudly.

Of course, I laughed at the story, and asked Mr. Dillingham if I might repeat it. 'God made three liars,' was the Machiavellian reply, 'Anson Pond is one and Sommers is the other two!'"

POPULATION OF THE WORLD

In "Die Bevolkerung der Erde" Dr. Supaan gives the results of the latest censuses and estimates concerning the population of America, Africa and the polar lands, the changes of figures in parts of Europe that have affected the European total, together with the latest results in Asia, Australia and New Zealand. He then sums up his estimates of the population of the world in the following table:

	Total Population.	Per Square Mile.
Europe	392,264,000	194
Asia	819,556,000	46.6
Africa	140,700,000	13
Australia - Polynesia	6,483,000	2
North America	105,714,000	13
South America	38,482,000	5
Polar lands	91,000	.....
Total	1,503,290,000	30.6

—Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

The Chrysanthemum.

Chrysanthemum, ah, gentle bloom
That cometh when the year grows late,
'Tis true you lack a sweet perfume,
And yet you rule in royal state.
The rose's rule you now assume,
And queen it with your shaggy pate,
Unless too much we do presume
On your good nature let us state
You need a haircut sure as fate.
—Chicago Chronicle.

EXTREME RUSSIAN OUTPOST

Not only the railroad which stretches across Siberia to the seat of war is closely guarded, but also the telegraph offices along that long, long way. When the winter arrives few places in the world are lonelier than these stations. The cold is intense and sometimes, when the roads are blocked by heavy snow and storms cast down the slender wire that connects them with the thickly populated world, they are as far removed from civilization as though they were at the North Pole. The picture here given shows how such a place looks amid its Arctic surroundings. It is the last station on the Siberian route, a way which has been traveled by thousands of heavy footed exiled men and women.

INSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

"Port Arthur holds a very large place in the eyes of the world at present." At the time this was written the great stronghold had not yet fallen, though it was the belief that it could not hold out much longer. The picture gives a view of one of the interior forts and will be interesting to the average reader in that it shows how fortifications are laid out and the positions of the big guns. The photograph also shows that the Tsar's men are big, muscular, manly fellows and are worthy foes of the intrepid Japanese.

ELEPHANT'S WISDOM

Not So Very Remarkable, According to a Recent Authority.

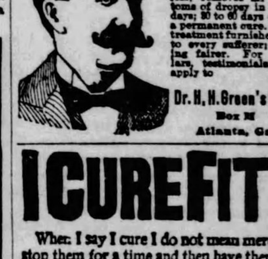
The process of elephant-catching in India as well as in Siam tends to rather undermine one's settled notions of elephant sagacity and to create instead the feeling that a lot of sentimental tommyrot and misleading, ignorantly conceived animal stories have been put forth about my lord, the elephant.

The literal truth is that the elephant, for all its reputed intelligence, is driven into places that no other wild animal could possibly be induced to enter, is in its native jungle held captive within a circle through which it could pass without an effort and bullied into uncomplaining obedience by a force the smallest fraction of its own numbers. Part of this is, no doubt, due to its exceedingly suspicious nature; the other part to its lack of originality, to which latter defect, however, its notable amenability to discipline is attributable.

Apropos of amenability Sanderson records mounting and taking out of the keddah, unaccompanied by a tame elephant, a female on the sixth day after her capture, and I saw on the lower coast of Siam an elephant that had been captured in a pitfall by natives three weeks previously rowed out on two lashed sampans to a small coasting steamer and successfully made to kneel that it might get through the port door between decks. —Caspar Whitney in Outing.

AUTOMOBILE DECORATIONS

The bike has had to give way to the automobile but there are those among us still clinging to the form of wheeling which gives the body healthful exercise. The bicycle has played part in many a



fete, and once at Nice two were joined together and covered with a floral canopy. The effect was very pleasing indeed, and it was one of the features of the occasion. In New York and other large cities of America there have been many occasions in which the bicycle has played a part, but it is safe to say that no combination was ever any prettier than this.

WHEN DAD TELLS IT.

We laugh when dad tells it, with infinite glee,
We just chuckle and crow.
It's as funny to us as a thing can well be,
Though the climax we know.
For often and often we've heard it before
You, perhaps, might imagine the thing was a bore;
But its telling anew fresh applause will evoke—
It's a family joke.

Its age has mellowed its humor, we think,
With no loss of effect.
We can tell when to look for the nudge and the wink—
We know what to expect.
There is no mental effort to follow its trend,
And no anxious forebodings regarding the end,
And the point still appears as a masterly stroke
In the family joke.

We laugh when dad tells it, and that tickles dad
With the keenest delight.
When it happens at times that his memory's bad
We can all set him right.
You may say it's a chestnut and thread-bare and worn,
And may sneer at the tale with superior scorn,
But we don't care a bit how much fun you may poke
At the family joke.
—Chicago News.

A BIRTHDAY MYSTERY.

Here is a strange little puzzle, which has the same answer, independent of the fact that no two people solving the puzzle were born the same year, and consequently use the same figures. Write down the figures of the year you were born, and from this take away four. Add your age at next birthday if it comes before January, otherwise your age at your last birthday. Multiply the result by 1,000 and from this deduct 885,423. Substitute for the figures corresponding letters of the alphabet, as A for 1, B for 2, etc. The result is a Chinese table delicacy, but which is used in this country for electioneering purposes. Strike out the first letter and transpose those that remain to form a word.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

Mosquitoes as carriers of the germs of malaria cause 15,000 deaths every year in Italy.

A CHINESE COURT OF JUSTICE

A Chinese court of justice is as picturesque as it is primitive. It also is not as sanitary as some or those in our large cities. The prisoners are treated with scant consideration and shyster lawyers have no part in the proceedings. The picture here shown gives an idea of some of the discomforts of the accused. As can be seen, no special privileges are accorded the unfortunate man. If by offense he has "put his foot in it," by the same token he has placed his head in it. There can be no question about that.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRY WEALTH—BEAUTY—Marriage Directory Free. Pay when married. Entirely new plan. Send no money for particulars. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 546, Tekonsha, Mich.

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YOUNG WIDOW, age 28, with $10,000; lady, 21, $10,000; lady, 25, $15,000; blonde, 18, cash and beautiful farm. Two honorable husbands for these. Confidential. Address Mrs. W., 697 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

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LADIES to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Desk 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Patents Write me. A. S. PATTISON, 622 F Street

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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VICE PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESIDENCY

Of the five vice presidents of the United States who have reached the presidency by the death of the incumbent of that office, Theodore Roosevelt is the first to be afterward elected chief executive. It has been assigned as the reason, in the four cases of failure previously, that the American people look with disfavor on a man who succeeds to an office to which he was not elected; and that this prejudices his nomination and election to the Presidency. Of course this is a merely superficial view. The reason the office of vice president was provided for in the constitution is that there might be at hand a successor, in case of the President's death, and who would be inaugurated at once, without any possibility of political trouble.

The real reason why Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur failed of succession to the Presidency, is that they all chose new cabinets, and set out to develop their own policies. Tyler and Johnson both quarreled bitterly with the parties which had elected them. Fillmore lost much popularity in the North by his advocacy of the fugitive slave laws; Arthur's course in the short incumbency of Garfield, made him enemies in his own party. He remained an active lieutenant of Conkling's in the battle over the New York federal patronage, while Garfield was trying to build up the other faction. The popularity of Garfield descended to Blaine, who was inimical to Arthur, and caused the latter's defeat for the nomination in 1884.

Theodore Roosevelt avoided these errors, and thereby showed himself a wiser statesman than the four above mentioned. His first step, and one characteristically frank, was to pledge himself to continue the policies of the lamented McKinley. He thus satisfied the country at once, and ended all doubt in the business world. He asked the members of the McKinley cabinet to retain their respective offices, which they did. Though there have been resignations since, they were not caused by differences of opinion with the President, and all who have left his Cabinet have remained his constant and loyal political friends.

No promise was ever more faithfully and fully kept than Roosevelt's to continue the policies of McKinley. He has been so scrupulous in its fulfillment as to retain the appointees of McKinley in office, unless there was good and sufficient reason to change. Now he has been elected President by the people on his own merits. On March 4 next, he will begin a Roosevelt administration. It may be doubted, however, whether it will show any material change. Certainly it will not in policies; but the President may feel inclined to exercise the undoubted right of the chief executive to make changes in the personnel of the federal officials to a much greater degree than hitherto. To this there can be no objection. Appointive offices are not heritages, to be continued to the same incumbent by one President after another.

JUDGE PARKER'S MISTAKES.

The overwhelming defeat of Judge Parker, unparalleled in the history of this country, ought not to excite surprise in view of the fact that no other candidate for the exalted office made so many and such serious mistakes in the course of his campaign.

Undoubtedly his greatest blunder came toward the close of his canvass, when he must already have seen the handwriting on the wall; and felt that a desperate case required a desperate remedy. It was then that he publicly charged President Roosevelt with having conspired to blackmail the trust corporations. In effect, he said that the President had appointed Mr. Cortelyou, who was at the head of the department of Commerce and Labor, to the national chairmanship because the latter, by virtue of a secret knowledge gained in his official capacity, could compel the trusts to "give down large contributions to the Republican campaign fund." The President, feeling that his honor as a citizen had been assailed, replied to this charge and defied Judge Parker to furnish the proof. He declared that the statement was "atrociously and unqualifiedly false." Mr. Parker, not only did not prove his case, but dodged in the most despicable manner, to the great disgust of thousands of Democrats.

But Judge Parker was guilty of other blunders, none so offensive, although just as inexcusable. He blundered when he permitted Martin Littleton to nominate him on any platform that the Democrats at St. Louis might draft.

He blundered later when he heeded the demands of the New York Democratic press and attempted to modify the platform through the medium of his gold telegram.

He blundered when he replied to Charles Milburn, of Buffalo, and explained that he meant by self-government in the Philippines "indeepndence, political and territorial," thereby placing himself squarely on record as an anti-imperialist.

He blundered when he accepted Dave Hill's championship and thereby put himself in position where he had to accept Hill's advice.

He blundered when he permitted Tom Taggart to be named as chairman of the national committee.

He blundered when he charged the administration with ahving spent $400,000,000 of the people's money and sacrificed 200,000 lives in the Philippines. He showed a lack of moral equipoise when he refused, on being told the truth, to correct his error.

He blundered, to put it mildly, when he said that the administration suppressed the facts concerning the condition of the United States treasury, although the newspapers supporting him were publishing treasury statements prepared by the government.

The American people love fair play. They might have excused Parker's errors of judgment and misstatement of fact, if, when he found he was wrong, he had been manly enough to admit it. But he doggedly persisted in his course and the voters have expressed their disapproval in terms so emphatic as to make a new record of repudiation.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE NATION

It is a landslide.

All well-informed persons expected the triumphant election of Roosevelt, and the maintenance of the Republican majority in the national house of representatives. Few were bold enough, however, to feel confident of a victory of such magnitude. Here are the results of the election in brief:

Roosevelt's electoral vote will be the largest ever received by any candidate for the presidency.

In New York, of which state both he and Judge Parker are citizens, he has reduced the opposition majority in that Democratic stronghold, the city of New York, and has carried the state by a plurality which is far above 200,000. No stronger proof could be given of two propositions—first the popularity of the President in his own state; second, of the utter disbelief by the people in the slanders originated by Hill and the Democratic committee, and adopted and voiced by Parker in his public utterances.

The Republican party has received a mighty endorsement of its policies in the election of a house of representatives which will have a larger majority than has the present one. The President will thus have a congress which will co-operate with him in progressive and sound Republican legislation. The Democrats will have no obstructive power in the Forty-ninth congress.

This election is remarkable in this—that, more than in any previous presidential election since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which raised the issue of the extension of slavery into the territories, the people have been governed in a greater degree by a regard for the business and industrial interests of the country than by arid discussions of opinion on consitutional questions, and theoretical issues which are barren of business results.

The Republicans pointed to the tangible and profitable results of sound business policies applied to the government of the nation; to duty well performed. The Democrats presented a platform of theories, of vain accusations, of political bogies and of straddling pronouncements, like its utterance on the tariff question. The outcome is encouraging. It should settle the psendo-issue of "imperialism," and others of that ilk. It should knock some political sense into the leaders of the Democratic party; for, it has a lesson for politicians, and a most important one—that the people are growing too intelligent to be misled by demagogic cries, by false assertions, and by infamous and unfounded aspersions on the official conduct of men of the opposite party—such as Parker's charges against Chairman Cortelyou, and by implication the President, for example.

DESTROY AN UNFAIR POLITICAL ADVANTAGE

The tremendous defeat of Judge Parker means, to the Democratic party, another fierce struggle for control between the two opposings wings—the eastern element which, led by David B. Hill, won out in the St. Louis convention after a hot battle; and the Populistic aggregation of cranks, which comprises the other wing, of which William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is the leader.

The argument of the eastern Democrats was that Bryan had twice led the party to defeat, and that this proved that free silver and the other doctrines for which he stands could never win the presidency and the offices. The battle was fast and furious. The arguments of Hill and the other eastern leaders prevailed. They kept the money question out of the platform. They nominated their candidate. And now he has met a worse defeat than either of those which Bryan encountered.

What more natural and logical than that the Bryan wing shall demand, in the face of this crushing defeat, that the control of the party should come back to it? And that is what will happen. The division in the Democratic ranks would have been ended by Parker's election, and the party unified. But his overwhelming defeat means a continuation of the battle for supremacy between the opposing factions, and presages as hot a struggle in the national convention of 1908 as that of the present year.

What is to be the future of the Democratic party?

The peril to American politics lies in the senseless solidity of the south for the Democratic ticket. Its 151 electoral votes form a mighty temptation to demagogic leaders. To these may be now added Maryland's eight electoral votes, rendered certain for the Democratic party by the iniquitous election law whose enactment was secured by Senator Gorman. With 159 votes certain, it requires but 80 more to make an electoral majority and win the presidency. Naturally, any popular error—any fad or ism—which for a time attracts voters of any class in the north, will be taken up by these demagogues. If they can capture 80 electoral votes in the north, they know the south will vote the ticket, through its puerile fear of that impossible lunacy, "social equality" with negroes.

As has been said, this constitutes a real peril. By such a combination of the south with northern states, captured by the preaching among the voters in favor of some injurious issue, the national government would pass into the hands of a party led by some northern demagogue, to the injury of national and individual prosperity. That danger should be removed.

How can this be done? By an act of justice to the much larger part of the Union; by the fair but strict enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which DEMANDS of congress: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress," and several other classes of officials, "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, * * then the basis of representation SHALL be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

Note the use of the word "shall." This provision is not a permission to congress; it is a command. It has hitherto been ignored. The time has come for congress to do its duty. No matter in what state, north or south, east or west, the vote is restricted by any qualification, whether of wealth, of education, or anything else, this mandate of the Constitution should be enforced without fear or favor.

The Democratic cry is that this demand is made to retain the Republican party in power. That cry is nullified by the result of the election. The Blade refers to the peril—a grave and a real one—to the nation from the political power possessed by the solid south. With the Constitution enforced, this danger would be eliminated. The Republican majority in the new congress will fail in its duty if it does not act.

ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

President Roosevelt, as soon as his election was conceded by the Democratic national committee, and he received the telegram of congratulation from Judge Parker, gave out a formal statement in which he announced that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1908.

Such a statement was to be expected from the man. He wished the American people to understand that he respects the spirit of the unwritten law of the republic, that a man should have but two terms as President. It is true that he has been elected to that high office but once by the people; his present term is but the filling out of the term to which McKinley was chosen. But Mr. Roosevelt is not a casuist. He obeys the spirit of the example set by Washington, and the nation honors him for his prompt announcement.

HILL'S RETIREMENT.

David Bennett Hill won't retire from political activity on January 1, for the very good reason that he was retired yesterday. The unprecedented plurality given President Roosevelt by New York was, in no small measure, a rebuke to Hillism. The arrogance of Hill in dictating the proceedings of the Democratic state convention and the gratuitous insults he heaped upon Tammany were repaid in full measure by the Democrats of New York city. His methods were a menace to honest politics and an injury to pure Democracy.

VERTICAL WRITING.

The modern system of vertical writing has made its way rapidly by its own inherent merits, despite a great deal of opposition due to conservatism. The system which it is displacing was based on Spencerian penmanship, the production of Platt R. Spencer, an Ohio writing master. When he introduced it, some forty or more years ago, it met with the same kind of opposition from those who had been trained in older styles of writing.

The practical fault of the Spencerian and its derivative systems is the fact, that the majority of people write it illegibly. The advantage of the vertical system is its legibility. There is a prominent Wall Street broker, Mr. Frederick Hawkins, who owes his rapid business advancement to vertical writing. He was a minor clerk, at a small salary, in a railroad office, at Jersey City. It happened that one of the Astor family required a private secretary. Many applications were received, but the handwriting was not satisfactory. In the course of business, a voucher written by Hawkins passed through Mr. Astor's hands. It was written in vertical style, then not so common as it is now. Its simple legibility attracted his attention. He hunted Hawkins up, made him his private secretary. Through his prominent position and business associations, Mr. Hawkins became a man of affairs, and is now a wealthy broker.

THE SUFFRAGISTS PROTEST.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is up in arms over a clause in the bill to admit Arizona and Oklahoma as states. The objection is founded on the inclusion of the word "sex" in the following provision:

Fifth—That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save and except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence; provided, however, that any such restrictions shall be made uniform and applicable alike to all citizens.

The protest of the women is that the use of the word "sex" in this list of causes for which a state may withhold the suffrage is based on the injustice of classing women with minors, criminals, lunatics, non-residents and ignoramuses. It is claimed that this bill, if enacted into law, will set the seal of possible perpetual disfranchisement upon the women of these commonwealths.

Whatever may be the opinion of the average citizen upon the political enfranchisement of women, it is certain that there are few who approve of classing the sex with illiterates and children. Instead of striking out the word "sex," as the association desires, it would be better to strike out the entire section. It seems to be superfluous.

The constitution of the United States allows the states to make their own conditions for the exercise of the ballot, with the sole stipulation that suffrage shall not be denied because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." What is the need of a provision of the sort at all? Why may not the people of Arizona and Oklahoma be trusted to regulate this matter, subject of course to the constitutional limitation, without any congressional interference in the organic act creating these states?

THE EDITOR CHATS WITH HIS READERS

The editor desires to have a very short heart-to-heart talk with his good friends, the readers of The Weekly Blade—and more especially with those subscribers whose time expires in November. Now, The Blade hopes that every one will renew his subscription, and that club-raisers will increase the number of November subscribers. Why? Because we do not believe that you can get as much for the same amount of money in any other way.

Take our good old stand-bys—the subscribers who have been with us for years, and stay with us because they like The Blade. Now, no editor in the world can hope to please all the people all the time. The utmost he can expect is to please part of them all the time—for we all recall the old writing-book copy, "Many men of many minds." Hence, we want to talk for a minute about The Blade.

We want to make a paper that will keep with us these dear friends who have held up our hands and encouraged us by their patronage and their words of cheer. We are trying to make an ideal paper for the home of the honest, energetic, progressive "average citizen"—for the so-called average citizen is the salt of the earth, the hope of the nation, the one who in his aggregate capacity "does things" in the United States. It is the average citizen who makes us a great agricultural nation, a great industrial nation, a great commercial nation.

We are trying to make The Blade better and better year by year. If one will take a file of the paper and look over the numbers in the last few years, he will realize that the paper has kept step in the march of progress, and is now better than it ever was before. And we propose keeping on making it better. For instance, those of you who read stories will agree with us, we think, that "Brewster's Millions" is one of the very best stories we ever published. The good people who turn first to the Household page will certainly agree that it was never brighter, more helpful, and never did more for the health and happiness of its readers. The same can be said with truth of the Farmstead and of the Question Bureau. It can be said with truth of The Blade as a whole.

So don't forget to look at the little red tab on which is printed your name, and see if your subscription expires within November. If it does, be sure you renew. We are energizing ourselves to give you a still better paper next year. Try it and see!

TELEPHONE GIRLS.

The telephone exchange is proving to be a marriage mart. The managers of exchanges complain that as soon as a bright, intelligent girl learns the work so as to be valuable as an employe, some young man, who is first captivated by her voice over the wire, seeks her out, the acquaintanceship results in a proposal, and marriage bells end the matter so far as the telephone exchange is concerned.

This is an illustration of the fact that many excellent young women fail to marry because of lack of suitable opportunity. In the privacy of home they may be so circumstanced as to have but a small circle of male acquaintances, and there is possibly none of these who approves himself as a favored suitor. An opportunity for wider acquaintanceship with masculinity adds largely to the chances of happy marriage. An unknown and unseen girl with a pleasant, cultured voice, and a cheerful patience in complying with the requests of telephone patrons, is very apt to pique masculine curiosity to the point of acquaintanceship, and if her face and manner are found on a par with her voice, there is likely to follow a vacancy in the exchange. The thing is as it should be. It is for the best interests of the world that nice girls shall get good husbands, even if it does cause annoyance to telephone managers.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

The performance of the Baldwin airship at the World's Fair duplicates on this side of the ocean the experiments of Santos-Dumont. In both cases it has been demonstrated that it is possible to propel a balloon through the air by a motor, and to direct its course at will, irrespective of the direction of the wind, so long as the latter is not too strong.

The ordinary balloon is simply a huge bag of gas, which, when an ascension is made, is entirely at the mercy of the aircurrents. The operator can change its position in a vertical line; he can throw out ballast and rise higher, or he can allow a portion of the gas to escape through the valve, and descend to a lower plane. But its horizontal movement is entirely at the mercy of the wind. Dirigible balloons, such as those of Santos-Dumont and Baldwin, overcome this defect by the use of a gasoline motor and a rudder. It has been demonstrated that, with such mechanism, the horizontal direction of the balloon is entirely under the operator's control.

This makes a long step in advance; and the next phase will be the improvement of such machines until they can be put to practical use. Many persons are skeptical on this point, and believe that the dirigible balloon will never be more than a pleasing scientific toy. Others are not daunted by the recognized difficulties, but are working earnestly, in the hope of solving the utilitarian side of the problem. The navigation of the air has been proved possible; the next step is to make it practical, and add the airship to the transportation facilities of the human race.

DEGRADING TO SOCIETY.

The New York newspapers have been filled with slush during the week about Harry Thaw, the wild son of a late Pittsburg millionaire. It was reported from Europe that Thaw had married a Miss Nesbit, a beautiful model, and when the two walked down the gang plank of a ship in New York harbor, half a million newspaper men, more or less, "butted in." Thaw refused to say whether or not he was married, and has had a busy time, satisfying hotel landlords that he should be welcome as an acceptable guest.

Meanwhile Miss Nesbit is in hysterics and the families of both interested parties are up in arms over the notoriety.

Just why society should wallow in an affair of this kind, it is difficult to understand. If Thaw is married to Miss Nesbit, it concerns no one but these two. If he is not married his course has been that of a reckless young fellow who cares not for his own reputation or for the reputation of the woman with him. Not even the prospects of a heavy addition to his income can justify him in the eyes of the world for having exposed the woman to the impudent interrogatives of a yellow press. It is well for this country that there are very few men in it of the Harry Thaw stripe.

A LIBERAL TRIUMPH.

The elections in Canada on Nov. 3, for choosing members of a new parliament, resulted in a Liberal victory. The administration of Premier Laurier is indorsed by an emphatic majority, and he and his party are thus assured of a five years' further lease of power. More than this, the Liberal majority in the Dominion parliament is increased, showing that the Canadians, like the people on this side of the boundary, "stand pat" on the prosperity issue. They are willing to let well enough alone.

The people of the United States are perfectly satisfied with the result. So far as we are concerned, it means that the Canadian tariff will remain as it is, and will not be raised, as the defeated Conservatives desire. There will be, no doubt, advances made by the Canadians looking toward reciprocity; but Canada will have to formulate far more generous propositions than the Laurier government has hitherto suggested, to obtain an affirmative response from Uncle Sam.

The surprise in the returns was that Nova Scotia was the tremendous success which the Liberals scored. The Grand Trunk Pacific railroad proposition was very prominent. The Liberals supported the contract already entered upon for the building of a new transcontinental railway, backed by the Canadian government. It was believed that the voters of Nova Scotia would rally to the Conservatives, because the present eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk is at Portland, Maine, and the argument was used that the new line, when built, would build up that American city to the detriment of Halifax and Nova Scotia. The voters seem to have taken a very broad-minded and entirely national view of the matter, and to have supported the Liberals because the new line will certainly be a benefit to the Dominion as a whole.

THE HULL VERDICT.

The growing strength of the sentiment in favor of arbitration finds a new illustration in the verdict of the coroner's jury at Hull, England. The case under investigation was that of the two fishermen killed by Russian shots. The jury found their deaths due to this cause, and then added: "On this occasion, probably the most momentous in the annals of the British empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the governments interested to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the matter, which we feel has no parallel in the history of the world."

This moderate and dignified expression of opinion is in the highest degree creditable to the twelve good men and true selected from the citizens of Hull. If one will recall the wave of popular wrath that went over the United States when the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, he will realize the state of feeling in England; and it certainly had its center of intensity in Hull, the port from which the attacked fleet of fishing vessels sailed, and the home of the men killed in the cowardly and causeless attack of the Russians. Under the circumstances, the "rider" which the jurymen added to their verdict shows strikingly the advance of public opinion in favor of the settlement of international difficulties without resort to war.

The dream of the ages has been of the ideal time when nations shall learn war no longer. For the first time in human history, there is an organized effort in that direction, dating from the Hague conference, and the establishment of the court of arbitration. The fierce struggle in South Africa, with its ghastly death-roll and its enormous financial burden, was an object lesson to the English people especially, and to all other civilized nations in general. The present war in the Far East has intensified the popular horror of war, and is building up a still stronger feeling in favor of peaceful means for settling international disputes. Probably the time is far distant when war will be but a relic of the past, but the nations are traveling the road which leads to its extinction.

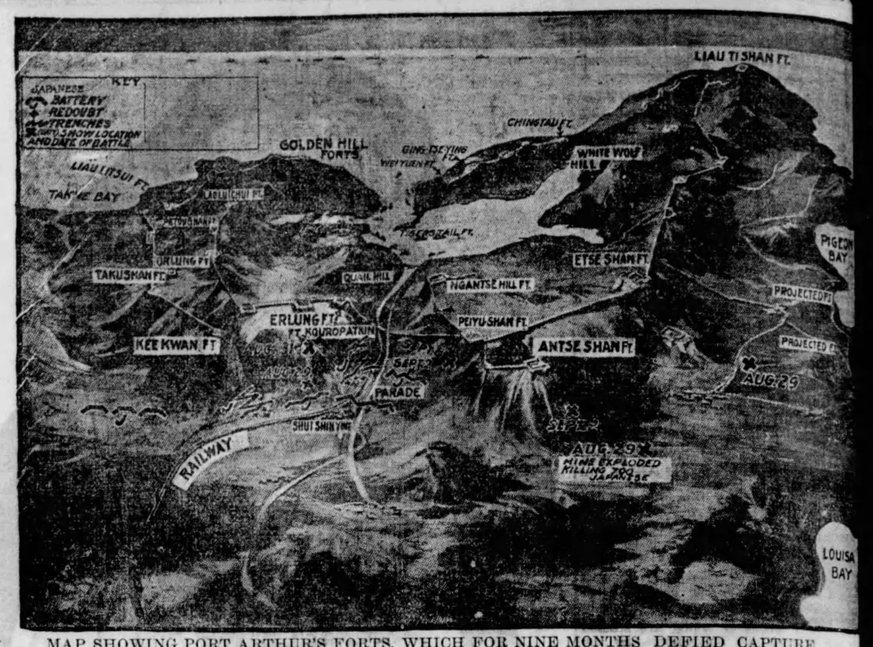
NEWFOUNDLAND'S ELECTION.

Newfoundland has just held a general election, and the result is of interest to the United States, and especially to the people of New England. Canada is very anxious that Newfoundland shall become a part of the Dominion. That island is the only British possession in North America which has not done so. The Newfoundland Liberals oppose such an union. They are now in power, and their leader, Mr. Bond, is Premier of the colony. The opposition would like to see the union accomplished. The returns so far indicate a Liberal triumph, the retention of power by Premier Bond, and a postponement, at least, of union with Canada.

The interest to the United States in the election lies in the Canadian scheme of union. Canada desires Newfoundland, that she may control the latter's fishery rights. These would then be handled from Ottawa instead of from St. John. With this control, Canada would be in a position to shut out American fishermen from obtaining the sort of bait which is absolutely indispensable in fishing for cod, haddock and halibut on the Grand Banks. This bait can be obtained only in Newfoundland. In other words, Canada would have it in her power to destroy the deep-sea fishing industry of New England.

It is not probable, however, that the Ottawa government would go to that extreme; but it would undoubtedly use its power to force trade concessions from us. Canada evinces a lively desire to compel Uncle Sam to do business with her, but on her own terms—which, like a jug-handle, are one-sided. So it is a matter of congratulation on this side of the boundary that the Liberal triumph in Newfoundland puts a stop to Canada's scheme to get that island to come in as a part of the Dominion.

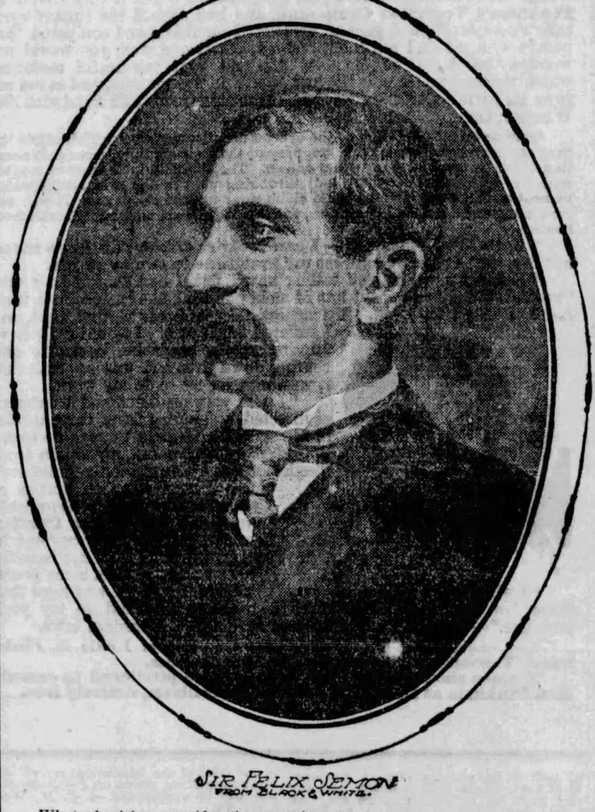
FORTS THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN DEFENDIN



MAP SHOWING PORT ARTHUR'S FORTS, WHICH FOR NINE MONTHS DEFIED CAPTURE.

The Japanese have now begun their assault, after long preparations, on the inner and main line of Port Arthur's forts. Hitherto there has been only one so-called "grand assault" upon this line, that of August 21-24, when the Japanese were repulsed with great slaughter. After that the Japanese centered their efforts upon the capture of forts commanding the Dalny road, particularly the Erlung-Shan fort, from which they might be able to pour a destructive fire on the sea front forts, so as to enable their fleet to approach closely. Desperate attacks were also made on Etse-Shan, the capture of which might lead to the fall of Antse-Shan. According to reports from the fortress as late as October 15, the garrison had had its effective strength reduced to 5,000, and was greatly worn out by the months of exhaustion and anxious labor it had endured. The town was full of wounded. Flour was plentiful, but horses, mules and donkeys were being slaughtered for food.

Physician to King Edward Lectures in America



SIR FELIX SEMON FROM BLACK & WHITE.

What physicians consider the most important paper on cancer of the larynx ever presented in this country was read here by Sir Felix Semon, a distinguished London specialist. The address was given under the auspices of the section on laryngology and rhinology of the New York Academy of Medicine, and most of the throat specialists in New York city were there, as well as many who had traveled to listen to Sir Felix's description of the operation of thyrotomy, with which he has had remarkable success.

The eminent specialist, who was an assistant of Sir Morrel Mackenzie, has for twenty years been an authority on diseases of the throat. Among the posts of honor which he occupies is that of special physician to the king of England.

Stress was laid by him on the necessity of men who had reached the age of forty years in watching closely for symptoms of cancer of the larnyx. He advised those approaching middle age not to delay in seeing a physician if he was troubled with hoarseness, not troubled by lung trouble. The redness of the throat and the formation of a nobule in the vicinity of the larynx were danger signs which should not be neglected. Sir Felix said that if the cancer were recognized in its early stage that it could be cured without the removal of the larynx.

MONOLITH MARKS STANLEY'S GRAVE

SIR HENRY M. STANLEY'S GRAVE at PIRBRIGHT FROM GRAPHIC.

It was Lady Stanley's wish to mark the spot where the explorer lies in Pirbright churchyard by some great monolith. After much searching such a stone was found on Frenchbeer Farm, Dartmoor. Its length is twelve feet, width four feet, and thickness two feet to two feet six inches. The owner and tenant of the farm having given their assent to its removal, the stone was conveyed by road to Moreton Hampstead and thence by rail to its destination. It has now been erected at the head of Sir Henry Stanley's grave.

AGE OF THE EARTH RE-ESTIMATED

A study of radium and its properties has resulted in the raising of new questions as to the earth's age. It is believed by some scientists that radium is matter, and possibly even primeval matter, undergoing dissolution. Other elements, such as iron, copper and gold, may have experienced a similar dissolution in the infinite past, or may now be undergoing it, yet so slowly that the phenomenon cannot be perceived. In this process radium gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, thousands of times greater than any chemical reaction, but there appears to be almost no diminution in the substance itself. Sir William Ramsay estimates that the energy existing in a pound or two of radium would probably continue to manifest itself for a period of 50,000 years. There is some reason for assuming that the earth's internal heat may be due, in part at least, to the presence in its interior of radio-active substances. Lord Kelvin has estimated that the age of the earth could not exceed 100,000,000 years, with the greater possibility in favor of 20,000,000 years—this conclusion being based upon the time required for a globe of the earth's mass to cool to the present condition. If, however, it is assumed that the internal heat is due to other causes than those connected with the primeval condition of the earth, the limits as determined by Lord Kelvin may be extended indefinitely. This would accord with the opinion of many geologists, who think that even the maximum of 100,000,000 years is too short a period to measure the evolution of life on the globe.—Zion's Herald.

Current Events.

Reported conversion to Christian Science of the dowager empress of China by Mrs. Conger, wife of the American minister.

The father of the slayer of Finland governor admits writing the memorial urging Finns to organize, but denies treasonable intent.

Chicago police, by getting a confession from the alleged leader of a band of safe blowers, frustrate a robbery in Grand Rapids and cause arrest of two men.

General passenger agents in Chicago declare that never before have railroads derived so little business from the rails held during a political campaign.

Strike of trainmen on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg is threatened because of the union's failure to reach an agreement with the company.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is promoted despite the blunder of his squadron in the North sea, and Russian reports state that there is no intention of humiliating the fleet.

Confirmation of the report that F. A. Heinze has given an option on his Montana mining properties to a representative of John W. Gates, who will transfer the property to the Amalgamated Copper Co.

State department in Washington receives a cablegram from the American embassy in St. Petersburg which warrants the assumption that the Russian government soon will agree to recognize the passports of American Jews.

Nine lives are lost and five persons injured by the breaking of the waterworks reservoir in Winston Salem, N. C., a dynamite explosion in Mount Vernon, N. Y., kills one and injures forty. Ten miners are dropped down a shaft and killed at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Night school pupils are to be vaccinated as a precaution against the spread of smallpox.

Mrs. Warren Cheney, of California, declares in St. Louis that college girls have won distinction as mothers.

The reported loan of $270,000,000 to Russia by a Jewish banker as indicating that more liberal laws will be put in effect by the czar.

Five managers of alleged wildcat fire insurance companies in Chicago are indicted by the federal grand jury.

Chinese reform leader is waylaid and shot in New York under circumstances similar to the highbinder outrages in San Francisco.

George J. Gould and Miss Helen Miller Gould are named by a New York court receivers for the income of their sister, the Countess de Castellane.

Great Northern Steamship company announces that its first sailing from Puget Sound points will be by the steamer Minnesota Dec. 28.

Mrs. Julia Van Alstyne, of Auburn, N. Y., after a search of three years for her grandson, finds his body in an unmarked grave in New York city.

Land in New York city, valued at $500,000,000, is claimed by 150 descendants of Andrew Hartsfield, and lawyers have been retained to fight the case.

German and Italian students at Innsbruck, Austria, engage in riot and are charged by troops with bayonets, one being killed and eighteen injured.

Great assault on Port Arthur was ended on Wednesday, according to Chinese reports in Chefoo. It is said the Japanese captured Fort No. 3, but were unable to hold it.

Foreign Minister of France Delcasse announces that the Anglo-Russian commission on the North sea affair will sit in Paris and be composed of five admirals, one an American.

Wall street pool working for higher prices in steel shares is said to be the strongest ever organized, including the Moores and Messrs. Reid, Keene, Gates, Morgan and Schwab.

J. Pierpont Morgan presents to the Italian government the cope stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, which he purchased and loaned to the South Kensington museum in London.

Mayor Powell, of Henderson, Ky., issues his Thanksgiving proclamation, in which he calls on his people to "give thanks for the most beautiful crop of babies ever born in the old town."

Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, is said to plan his resignation after the inauguration of the next president. President Roosevelt is believed to favor Secretary Taft for the post.

A ROMAN RELIC.

Wonder who got the missing column from the round Temple of Hercules at Rome? It originally was a beautiful piece of granite, as one may judge from the 19 remaining ones, each of them 32 feet high. This structure was probably

erected by Pompey, and it is remarkable for adroit handling of stone. The walls within the portico are of white marble, much of which still stands. The pieces of it were so deftly put together as to have the appearance of one mass. Builders of today may do work as well, but it is doubtful whether the modern arrangement would wear through the ages like that of this Roman ruin. The circumference of the temple is 156 feet and the inner circumference 26 feet. There were other temples of Hercules more pretentious, but none so modestly beautiful as this.

Order **Fulton Whiskey** by Mail

From our old Kentucky distillery

We Pay Express Charges

Four full quart bottles of **Fulton Whiskey** either Rye or Bourbon, in plain wooden box by express **prepaid** for **$3.00** or two gallons shipped in Myers' patent glass demijohns, securely packed in plain wooden box, express **prepaid** for **$5.00.** Most of our customers buy in our demijohns to save $1.00 on every two gallons ordered. Or, if you prefer,

Send No Money just have your bank or responsible merchant guarantee your account, and we will ship on 30 days credit. We make these terms to let you test the superior quality and guard against irresponsible persons and minors.

Fulton Whiskey is distilled in the "blue grass" country with unequaled natural advantages of climate, water, and grain for producing the kind of whiskey that has made Kentucky famous. It is aged in charred oak casks until free from fusel oil and assumes that exquisite bouquet, mellow flavor so entirely satisfying. Try it; you will make an agreeable discovery.

We regularly supply hospitals, physicians, select clubs, and families in almost every town in the U. S.

By buying directly from us, the sole owners of U. S. Registered Distillery No. 22, 6th District Kentucky, you don't pay profits to rectifiers, wholesalers, and retailers, and this explains how we can sell the best whiskey the world has ever known for such low prices.

We respectfully solicit a trial order and with shipments of two gallons or more, accompanied by payment, we will include gratis, two miniature bottles of Selected Reserve Stock Fulton for each gallon ordered. If not satisfactory return at our expense, and your money will be promptly refunded without question.

Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California, must call for six gallons, $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

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No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $5.50
½ doz. Dessert Spoons 8.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 20-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices. Our watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns

Ladies' Shirt Waist or Blouse.

No. 6102.—In the model shown here, a very graceful shaping is given the yoke in both front and back. The fanciful shaped collar and cuff are both included in the pattern. The foundation is made with fulness on the shoulder, laid in two deep pleats; and the pattern is made so as to bring the straight of the material

under the arm. This advantage cannot be overestimated, as everyone knows how annoying it is to have the shirt waist constantly creeping up over the belt whenever the arm is raised. The material required for 36 inches bust measure is four yards, 36 inches wide. The pattern includes a peplum, which is by far the most satisfactory way of finishing off a shirt waist. The sleeve is the regular bishop shaping with full lower cuff attached to a fancy cuff, which carries out the idea of yoke shaping. The model is suitable to any of the new waistings in either cotton, silk or woolen. A charming development would be in blue louisine, using silk cresyl for trimming. This trimming, however, might be in silk, cut out in new moon-shaped pieces and appliqued on, or one might use the popular Tenerife wheels, placing them as shown in the illustration.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Girls' and Misses' Lounging Robe or Dressing Sack.

No. 4406—Wrappers and kimonos have never been more charming or never more in demand than at present, and every girl should have one or more of these comfortable garments. The kimono is an article of easy home manufacture, and there are so many pretty, inexpensive materials to be had that the question of cost is not to be considered. Cotton goods, especiall crepe, make a most charming kimono, and then we have flannelette, albatross and matalasse to choose from. The only trimming necessary is plain colored bands, or if the kimono itself be of plain material, use polka dot or striped bands. If one desires to hold the wrapper in to the figure a silk cord girdle or ribbon belt might be used. The model provides for both short and long lengths, and the yoke may be of lace or material, as one desires it.

Material required for 9-year size, two yards, 27 inches wide, with 1¾ yards for bands.

Sizes—3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.

Handkerchief Corset Cover and Petticoat for Ladies and Misses.

Nos. 4408-4409—Quite the most fascinating articles of feminine attire are the dainty undermuslins. The designs are necessarily somewhat limited, but in the dainty one shown here, one has an opportunity to display both originality and taste in selecting of materials and trimming. These pretty little handkerchief corset covers are simple to make when one has a good pattern to follow. Only two handkerchiefs are required and a few yards of lace and ribbon and a most acceptable gift is the result and the cost is simply nothing.

The work is quickly done in a few evenings and as the lace should be sewn on by hand any girl can make these in her own room. The pattern is made so as to bring

the material under the arm, rather than the lace, which will not stand the wear. The handkerchiefs may be set together with beading, embroidery or lace insertion and the upper and lower edges are finished with ribbon-run beading. Dainty little corset covers made of silk in white or delicate colors and set together with fine Val lace are exceedingly pretty, although nainsook, cambric, Lonsdale and long cloth are suitable materials.

Petticoat, 4409—In the illustration shown here, we have one of the most satisfactory models for a petticoat. It is of the five-gore shaping and may be made with draw-string or band, with or without the dust ruffle. It has a deep gathered flounce which may be of the material or of embroidery. For a well-fitting petticoat, over which the dress will set smoothly, this model is recommended. Any material suitable for under-muslins may be used.

Sizes for corset cover, 4408—Small, medium and large.

Sizes for petticoat, 4409—10, 12, 14 and 16 years and 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Girl's Russian Dress.

No. 4518—Every mother who notices anything about clothes is well aware that this season brings about a general dissolution of frocks for both the small folks and their elders. Until this time the frocks have been rather heavy, perhaps some "left-overs" from last season. In any event, they are a bit shabby now, and one must look for seasonable apparel. In the design shown here, we have a new original model, in the Russian style. It is made with two rather wide box-pleats in both front and back, stitched to waist length, and the pretty round neck

and circular sleeve-cap give distinction to the frock. A lining supports the waist and also forms the foundation for the guimpe which may be elaborately or simply trimmed. The sleeves are sewn to this lining and in this way a number of separate guimpes may be worn with one dress. This is a very important feature for so few dresses are made so as to admit of such changes. In this design a charming development would be in red cashmere, using Persian bands for trimming, and making the guimpe of white lawn or mull. If something better is preferred use china silk or mousseline.

By the use of the different guimpes one could have a number of changes, and the dress would always be fresh and clean. The pattern is very simple and one will find no difficulty in making a pretty little frock that will be a delight to both the little miss who wears it and to her mamma who makes it.

Material required for girl of six years, 3 yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suit.

Nos. 6005-6027—Nothing is more appropriate or sensible than the shirt waist suits for general utility wear, and the woman who appears in these simple but smart gowns is always considered well dressed.

They are suitable for any occasion and it is in the accessories only that one finds any difference between the suit for morning or afternoon wear.

Made in wash material it is both neat and smart, and will admit of many variations in trimming. For instance, what is prettier than a blue linen, made in this style, and wearing with it white stock and cuffs, or crush stock and belt of colored ribbon? Then, too, a collar will give additional charm to such a costume. The blouse is the popular Duchess closing with a plait in the shoulder, which loses itself in the fulness over the bust. The sleeve is the bishop style which is attached to a cuff which may open in shirt sleeve style, or in the front, which is a much newer mode of fastening.

The skirt is circular, with two tucks at the bottom to which is attached a shaped flounce. For materials, any of the popular weaves can be used. There are so many pretty kinds that one can scarcely make a mistake if good judgment is used in the selection of colors.

Sizes for waist, 6005—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Sizes for skirt, 6027—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

France Is Pleased.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The news of the signing of the arbitration treaty between France and the United States in Washington, is received here with the warmest expressions of approval, particularly in government circles, where the treaty is regarded not only as a strong bond between the two republics, but also as an important extension of Foreign Minister Delcasse's series of peace treaties.

TOWN IS BADLY BURNED

Tifton Ga., Suffers a $250,000 Loss by Fire.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 5.—Tifton, Ga., suffered the most disastrous conflagration in its history yesterday. The loss is estimated at approximately $250,000. There were no casualties.

The burned district includes a number of business houses, the Regent hotel, Postal Telegraph office, Telephone Exchange, opera house and several residences.

GOVERNOR INVESTIGATING

Not Ordered by the President to Return Orphan Children.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Governor Brodie, of Arizona, has gone to Clifton and Morenci to investigate the scandal ensuing from the placing of orphan children from a New York Foundling asylum, a Catholic institution, in private families. The report that he has been commissioned by President Roosevelt to seize the children is erroneous. After a recent protest by the people of Morenci against the asylum methods and their taking summary charge of the orphans and disposing of them in private families, the Catholic authorities at the asylum presented the matter to President Roosevelt. Governor Brodie was in Washington at the time and the President requested him to investigate and report, though not in an official capacity. Returning home he submitted a partial report of the matter and is now making a further personal investigation. All but 14 of the children were taken back by the Catholic officials and these 14 were placed in families, who are now trying to adopt them. The question is purely a legal one and will be settled by the probate court of Graham county.

TO MEET IN PARIS.

Five Members to Settle North Sea Affair.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—1:41 p. m.—Russia has accepted the telegraphic draft of the Anglo-Russian convention for the commission of inquiry into the North sea incident submitted to Russia Wednesday, as announced in these dispatches at the time, and the final exchanges will be ratified in London. The convention covers six articles, as previously forecasted from here. The commission will sit in Paris, and will consist of five members, Russian, British, American and French, the representatives of these four nations to choose the fifth member. Broad outlines for the inquiry are laid down by the convention, but the commission will have wide latitude in determining all the relevant facts. Although the convention is agreed to it is believed that some minor matters connected with the subjects, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained, are still undecided.

The Associated Press has strong reason to believe that the letter from Vigo published in the Novoe Vremya this morning, represents practically the substance of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's detail report submitted to Emperor Nicholas today by Captain Clado. Indeed, it is almost certain that the letter was written by Captain Clado himself. It has attracted much attention, being accepted by the public as well as by the Novoe Vremya, as the complete Russian version of the North sea incident. Commenting editorially on the letter, the Novoe Vremya declares it shows it was not a case of panic, nor of the misreading of signals, but of cool calculation of the time for the arrival of the torpedo boats, after they were sighted by the Russian transport Kamtchatka. The Novoe Vremya says the commission will have an opportunity of seeing the wireless messages on the subject.

Four points of the Russian case, as presented simultaneously by special dispatches from Paris to two papers here, which bear evidence that they come from inspired sources, are as follows:

"1. Information which reached Vice Admiral Rojestvensky as he was leaving Danish waters showed that suspicious vessels were in the North sea, navigating first under one flag and then under another.

"2. The transport Kamtchatka's report by wireless telegraphy some time before the incident occurred that she had seen two torpedo boats. (The Kamtchatka being then 30 miles behind the squadron).

"3. Later the receipt of a suspicious wireless message signed 'Kamtchatka' asking for the exact latitude and longitude of the squadron, a message which it was afterward ascertained was never sent by the Kamtchatka.

"4. Then the appearance of two torpedo boats alongside the squadron, which could not have been Russian, as all the Russian torpedo boats were then in the English channel. The squadron did not fire until the torpedo boats were seen. The fact that only seven torpedo boats are now with the squadron, whereas eight left Libau, is explained by the fact that one of them broke down before the squadron left Danish waters and was towed back to Bibau by the Russian ice breaker Ermack. The reports of British warships following to the various divisions of the Russian squadron are creating intense irritation here.

The Sviet says:

"The shadowing of the Russian squadron by British cruisers cannot go on. This game must be stopped and the sooner the better."

Several Details to Settle.

London, ov. 5.—The British foreign office has received, through Ambassador Hardinge, Russia's acceptance of the telegraphic summary of the Anglo-Russian convention, but it states that as several details remain to be settled it is not in a position to make any statement today.

AUSTRIA'S COMING RULER

Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Soon Be Called on to Rule.

Vienna, Nov. 7.—The most talked of person throughout the dual empire at the present time is Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir presumptive to the throne. Attempts are no longer made to conceal the fact that the venerable emperor is fast sinking, and that it is only a question of months and perhaps weeks before the Archduke will be called upon to ascend the throne of the Hapsburgs and take up the difficult task of maintaining order in the conglomerate empire and preventing it from falling asunder.

The archduke, though still far from being popular, has succeeded in rising in the public regard, especially since his morganatic marriage four years ago to Countess Chotek. From a rather wild and profligate bachelor he has been transformed into a model husband. The only fear expressed as to his prospective accession to the throne is that he will be a reactionary ruler. He lacks individuality and is known to be under the clerical influence of his wife. He is especially unpopular with the Hungarians and on more than one occasion he has shown great want of tact by wounding their national pride. He may be said to be popular only with the Bohemians, who look to gaining their autonomy under his rule, thanks to the influence of his wife, who is by birth a Czech.

WANTS EARLY MEETING

China Anxious to Consider the Anglo-Thibetan Treaty.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.—The Chinese government has instructed the Chinese minister to Great Britain, Mr. Chang Ta Yen, to urge upon the British government the desirability of naming immediately a meeting place for a commission representing both countries to consider the Anglo-Thibetan treaty signed at Lhassa early last September.

HATCHED PLOT AT HAGUE

Report That Jap Minister Organized Attack on Baltic Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—5:40 p. m.—A sensational report is current here, attributed to a high authority, that Russia will undertake before the international commission to prove that the Japanese minister at The Hague actually organized an attack on the Russian squadron, and will produce a message sent by the minister containing complete evidence that such was the case."

20,000 AT THE REVIVAL

American Evangelists Open Monster Meeting in London.

London, Nov. 7.—The American evangelists, Torrot and Alexander, opened a three months' revival here yesterday in a building that has been especially erected for the purpose with a seating capacity of 12,000 and which is called Tournament Hall. Twenty thousand people came to the opening meeting. The choir numbers 3,500, and there are 800 trained workers. The whole city is stirred, and Mr. Torrey believes that Great Britain is on the eve of a great religious awakening.

No Yellow Fever in Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 2.—The health department announces that it has been proved that the illness of Scott, the newly arrived American at the Cobre mines, province of Santiago, announced in these dispatches October 28, is not yellow fever. It is added that there is no yellow fever in Cuba.

THE THIRD FLIGHT

Of the "Arrow" Airship at the St. Louis Exposition.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—A second successful flight of the Baldwin airship was made at the world's fair yesterday, under the guidance of A. R. Knabenshue of Toledo, who maneuvered the "California Arrow" at will above the western part of the exposition grounds, and descended in the stadium, adjoining the aerial concourse, amid cheering thousands after a flight of 36 minutes. Monday Knabenshue took the airship up to an altitude of 2,000 feet, and after circling about descended in the aerial concourse within 100 feet of his starting point. Yesterday he went up 1,600 feet and after directing the course of the aerial vessel in graceful evolutions descended on the exact spot he had chosen.

Satisfied with the demonstrations of the airship over short courses during these two trials, Inventor Baldwin announced at the conclusion of the flight that Knabenshue today would try the 15-mile flight over the designated course, the choice of the course to be left to newspaper men, and the flight to be made regardless of wind conditions.

A breeze of probably three miles an hour was blowing when the "Arrow" was brought out of the aeronome yesterday. With difficulty the guards cleared a passageway through the dense crowd into the open area. Baldwin gave the motor wheel a turn, and the little engine energetically began its "chug-chug-chug."

Lightly as a bird the airship rose above the heads of the cheering spectators and proceeded due north. After reaching an altitude of 300 feet Knabenshue swept his rudder to veer the "Arrow" to the south. Almost before the rudder had completed the turn the "Arrow" began responding and slowly swung around in a circle until the prow pointed to the southwest, against the wind. Then Knabenshue tilted the prow upward and ascended further. He threw out some sand and stood toward the rear of the framework, tilting the prow at a greater angle. Like an arrow the machine sped toward the sky until an altitude of 1,600 feet had been reached.

After several long, sweeping flights in all directions the navigator performed a series of short maneuvers, shooting in one direction for a short distance, turning quickly and shooting off in the opposite direction, traversing a letter "S" course, dipping and descending several hundred feet, tilting the prow and ascending again to the original altitude. He completed the series by turning the airship in so short a space that it seemed the vessel swung round on a pivot.

Soon the prow turned downward and slowly began the descent, all the time proceeding toward the stadium. When above the stadium it was probably 600 feet high. This caused Knabenshue to make a short circle, in which the ship descended to within 100 feet of the ground. Knabenshue was then immediately west of the stadium, and, pointing the prow downward again, he steadily descended until the framework was seized by the spectators.

Airship Got Loose.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The airship designed and built by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, is afloat somewhere in the upper ether. After two trials for distance records yesterday, both rendered unsuccessful by the blowing out of a small metal cap on the motor, the big cigar shaped machine rose suddenly as it was being taken back to the aeronautic concourse in the World's fair, dragged the ropes from the hands of Baldwin's assistants and soared away in a northwesterly direction, eventually disappearing in the darkness. Immediately after the accident Captain Baldwin sent out scores of telegrams, and every long distance phone wire was used in an effort to get trace of the car.

The escape of the big balloon took place while men were carrying it back to its quarters in preparation for another trial. It was decided to adopt this method, as it would have required too much time to deflate the bag, pack it and then prepare it for the new test.

The two accidents prevented a long-distance trial flight around a prescribed quadrangular course of about 15 miles. The machine landed the second time in a cornfield, four miles west of the concourse. The first accident resulted in its being brought to the ground about a mile and a half northeast of the concourse.

The airship was commanded by A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, O., the hero of the successful flights on Monday and Tuesday. Captain Baldwin had arranged to follow the airship in an automobile, and when the accident occurred and the motor stopped he gave instructions to follow the drifting craft.

When Captain Baldwin reached the Arrow the repairs were immediately started, and in less than an hour the Arrow was again in the air, making headway against the breeze that had blown it out of its course, and it looked as though the long-distance test would be made.

Cheer after cheer greeted the reappearance of the ship. The bravery and daring of the young aeronaut and his seeming victory over the ill luck that had spoiled the demonstration were warmly applauded.

Just before the Arrow arrived in a position over the concourse fence the motor was again seen to hesitate. Three or four wavering revolutions followed and then the silver colored blades hung motionless, while the airship was again grasped by the breeze and hurried back over the distance it had won in its duel with the wind.

The atmosphere had been hazy all afternoon, and soon the airship was a tiny cigar-shaped object almost obscured from view. As long as it could be discerned, however, the crowd watched its every movement, and several hundred persons remained at the concourse until word had been received from Knabenshue that he had alighted safely and that neither he nor the craft had been injured beyond the minor accident to the machinery of the latter.

As the vessel was so near the concourse Captain Baldwin decided that it would entail too great a loss of time to deflate the bag and carry the Arrow back to the world's fair. Volunteers were numerous, and, with relays of bearers, the march was started.

There was a trolley line to be crossed, and it was necessary to pass the prow of the craft over the trolley wire and catch the down hanging rope, and then release the rope that hung from the rear. In the darkness those manipulating the ropes miscalculated and both the front and rear ropes were released at the same time. In a twinkling the buoyant airship shot up and was gone.

The party then proceeded to the concourse, where the announcement that the airship had escaped caused general consternation among the crowd that had remained expecting to see the machine brought back

The Airship All Right.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—California Arrow, the airship of Captain T. S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, which slipped away Wednesday night as it was towed in from the country to the aeronautic concourse, was found yesterday 16 miles west of St. Louis. It was unharmed by its wild night flight save for two small rents in the gas bag. Captain Baldwin says the ship can be repaired in half an hour.

After floating in the wind for 16 miles the airship came down to within a short distance of the ground, and the anchor rope caught on a dead limb. This served as an anchor and the airship was found moored in a cornfield by farmers.

Baldwin and Aeronaut Knabenshue hurried to the balloon in an automobile.

The balloon was deflated and the collapsed airship was loaded on a hay wagon and brought back to the exposition aerodrome.

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE

Total Admissions for Week Ending Saturday Reached 635,443.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The following attendance statement was issued yesterday by the division of admissions of the World's Fair company:

Monday, Oct. 31, 87,227; Tuesday, 102,487; Wednesday, 104,609; Thursday, 107,639; Friday, 93,297; Saturday, 139,183; total, 634,442.

Recapitulation:

April, (one day) 187,793; May, (26 days), 1,001,391; June, (26 days) 2,124,836; July, (27 days) 2,343,557; August, (27 days) 3,088,743; September, (26 days) 4,051,873; October, (27 days) 3,622,329; November, (5 days) 547,215; total, 16,567,737.

A Serious Fire

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 4.—Fire has destroyed the entire west side of the little town of Marion, in Tuscola county, a hundred miles northeast from here, entailing a loss of $400,000. The opera-house block, postoffice block, ten stores and 23 residences were destroyed. The insurance on the burned property is $100,000.

PRESIDENT VOTED.

Casts Ballot 165 in Oyster Bay Precinct.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here at 9:41 a. m. today on a special train from Long Island City. President Roosevelt was driven directly from the station in the carriage of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt to the polling place in the fifth precinct of Oyster Bay. There he cast his ballot, No. 165. The polling place is located in the second story of the Fisher building in East Main street. The President was received with enthusiasm by an immense crowd. He sprang briskly from the carriage and ran up stairs, entered the polling place and shook hands with the judges of the election. He was given his ballot and retired immediately to one of the booths, remaining in it scarcely more than half a minute. As he came out and handed his ballot to the presiding judge a photograph was taken. As he turned away from the ballot box he was cordially greeted by many old friends and acquaintances who had gathered to see him. Descending the stairs he entered the carriage with Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and went for a drive. As he drove away the crowd cheered him enthusiastically.

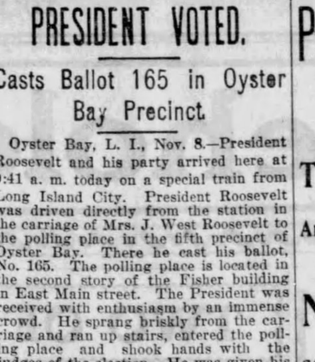
The President's reception at the station was notably cordial. The station building had been decorated with flags and bunting and a crowd of several hundred people had assembled to greet him. He was received with cheers and the waving of flags as he left his car. At Long Island City the President was joined by several friends, among them being F. C. Travers, W. Emlen Roosevelt and his daughter, Miss Christine Roosevelt, and Alexander Russell, Jr. At Richmond Hill, Jacob Riis boarded the train and came to Oyster Bay with him. At Jamaica W. J. Youngs, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, also joined the party.

Secretary Loeb, who accompanied the President, voted in the seventh district. The party left here for New York at 11 o'clock, being given a hearty farewell greeting by a large number of the President's friends and neighbors who had gathered at the station.

ADMIRAL WISE RETIRES

Veteran of the Navy Reaches the Age Limit.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, having today reached the age limit of 64 years, was placed on the retired list. The retirement of Ad-



REAR ADMIRAL WISE.

miral Wise removes one of the few remaining veterans of the navy who saw active service in the '60s. He is succeeded as commander-in-chief of the training squadron by Captain R. E. Bradford, recently in command of the battleship Illinois.

COLLECTOR IS SUSPENDED

Unger Charged With Keeping Money From Parcels.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Cress Unger, seizure clerk in the office of the collector of the port, has been suspended. The charge made against him, it is said, is that he received the deposits made on valuable parcels and kept the money. The extent of Unger's alleged appropriations of these funds is not known, but it is said the amount will exceed $1,500. It is further reported that when the seizure clerk learned that his doings had been discovered he resigned, but that Collector Stratton declined to accept the resignation and suspended Unger until the situation could be sifted to the bottom. Regarding Unger's trouble Collector Stratton declines to be interviewed.

"This is departmental business," he said, "and I am not permitted to discuss it. I can say that Mr. Unger is suspended for cause."

WANTS FAIRBANKS' PLACE

Congressman James A. Hemenway, of Indianapolis, who succeeded "Uncle Joe" Cannon as chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, has the support of Senator Fairbanks' friends

JAMES A HEMENWAY.

in his candidacy to succeed Fairbanks as United States senator, if the latter is elected vice president.

A LION'S RAGE.

New York, Nov. 12.—Babe, the big female of Mme. Schell's pair of lions at Huber's museum, in Fourteenth street, gave a performance not on the program when she reached out of her cage with both paws and caught "Prof." Frank De Bonnier, who was directing the crowd to the next attraction.

The man was drawn to the cage and thrown to the floor in view of the excited crowd, which expected to see the lioness kill him, but the brute was driven off by Mme. Schell after De Bonnier had sustained two ugly wounds; one in the muscles of his upper right arm and the other in the small of his back.

The attack occurred just after Mme. Schell had put the lions through their half hourly drill. De Bonnier's post was at the front of the elevated platform, but he carelessly took a step backward and Babe, with a growl, reached out and got him.

As she pulled him in and bore him to the floor the frightened man cried out for help, but no one came to his rescue except Mme. Schell, who beat the brute over the head with her whip.

De Bonnier's injuries were painful though no necessarily serious unless blood poisoning sets in. He went to the New York hospital, where he wounds were dressed.

PROFESSOR'S PHENOMENAL POWER WORKS MIRACLES OF HEALING

The Blind Made to See—The Lame to Walk

And Hopeless Invalids Restored to Health When Given Up to Die By Doctors.

NO DISEASE HE MAY NOT CURE

Stops Pain, Heals Sores, Removes Cancers and Tumors, and Performs Marvels That Upset Modern Medical Practice and Defy Explanation.

WOMAN'S STARTLING STATEMENT!

SAYS SHE WAS RAISED FROM THE DEAD BY THIS MAN'S MYSTERIOUS MIGHT.

REMARKABLE OFFER OF FREE SERVICE

To the Sick and Afflicted—Cures Them in Their Own Home As Easily As Though They Called in Person—Physicians Invited to Send Him Cases Pronounced Incurable.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The almost miraculous cures of hopeless invalids made by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, have been of such a startling character that they have aroused widespread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored that patients to life and health in a most phenomenal manner.

There is considerable mystery attached to his method of accomplishing these marvels, as it is known that he does not use the drastic drugs and medicines that doctors depend upon. He claims to have discovered that a certain law of nature has peculiar properties heretofore unsuspected, and that by the application of this law there is no disease he may not cure. And it is a matter of proof that with the mysterious power this discovery gives him he has made the blind see and the lame walk. He has revived the flickering spark of life in bodies on the very verge of the grave, and restored to health men and women given up to die by doctors and specialists. He seems to have absolute control over human life and the diseases that attack it. Notwithstanding what might be considered a most favorable opportunity, he does not extort money from those whom he treats, saying:

"Carnegie chooses to give libraries; I prefer to give life and health. I am not a millionaire, but I am well able to afford to give my services free to the sick and afflicted. My discovery is my own, to do with as I please, and I could charge every patient a thousand dollars if I wanted to. But I don't. And I know of no law to compel me to take money for restoring a man to health. I do not care what the disease is, I am just as ready to cure consumption, cancer, paralysis, Bright's disease or any one of the so-called incurable diseases as I am to cure rheumatism, stomach trouble, catarrh, blood disorders or any other ill that flesh is heir to. I am just as ready and willing to give my services free to a poor man as I am to a rich man. When it comes to a question of life or death, sickness or health, the amount of money a man has makes no difference to me.

"A prince or a pauper, I treat them just the same. To me, as to the law, all persons are equal. I see and admit of no difference between patients as far as I am concerned. If I choose to help all who are ill without pay there is nothing to prevent my doing so. And I may as well tell you right here that I mean to keep on curing any one who asks me of any disease he may have just as long as I am willing and able. What other men do, what they fail to do, or what they charge makes no difference to me. I feel that it is my duty to carry out my own plans in my own way, however much it costs me. I cannot bear to think of men and women and little children continuing to suffer and die when I have the power to save them and restore them to life and health so easily and quickly. And there is no disease I may not cure.

"You think that a broad statement? Well, maybe it is, but no broader than the truth. I know the wonderful power I have because I have tested it in thousands of cases. You know consumption is supposed to be incurable. Well, not long ago I had a young lady as a patient, Miss H. L. Kelly, of Seat Cove, Md. The doctors told her that she had consumption and could not live, that her case was incurable. And to them it was. The poor girl was in despair, thinking her days were numbered. But I cured her in spite of all the doctors said, made her lungs heal and grow strong, and put the flesh back on her wasted body. Ordinary medical treatment seldom, if ever, cures cancer. The surgeons may cut it away again and again, but it comes back every time and brings death with it. But I cure it, and I do not have to resort to the butchery of the knife, either; I do not have to cut flesh and scrape bones. My treatment is easy, gentle and gives no pain, but the disease disappears. One of my patients—Mrs. M. W. Nolen, of Covington, Ga.—was having her life eaten away by a cancer. She saw nothing but a terrible death before her when I took her case, but I cured her, entirely and permanently. Paralysis is another supposedly incurable disease. A Mr. R. A. Wallen, of Finey, Mo., had been paralyzed for over four years and nothing the doctors could do gave him any relief. That did not discourage me. I took the case in the face of their verdict, and today the man is walking around as well as you or I. So it was with Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Trawick, Tex. She had been bedridden for five years, in 12 different hospitals and under the treatment of various doctors, who all failed to cure her of the complication of diseases from which she was suffering, including kidney trouble, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, female weakness, ulcers, chronic indigestion and extreme nervousness. The medicine that doctors gave her did her no good, but my treatment did. I cured her, and she says 'I raised her from the dead.' These are only random cases from the many hundreds I have cured, and I mention them merely to show you that it is a mistake to say that any disease is incurable. They may have been incurable before I made my discovery, but they are so no longer."

"But how do you make these marvelous cures? What is this power that you possess?" asked the reporter.

"It would take too long to tell you, but here is a copy of a book I have written describing my discovery and my method of treatment. I do not sell it. I had it printed for distribution among my friends and patients and those who might be interested in this study of a new science. To them I am glad to give it upon request. If reading the book does not satisfy you and you want to know more of how I cure any disease tell some one who is sick to write to me. I will go even further—tell any one who is attacked by any disease, no matter what it is, to write to me telling me the name of their trouble or their principal symptoms, age and sex, addressing Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, office 370 F, Rochester, N. Y., and I will prove my power to do all that I claim, and I will give the proof without charging a cent for my services."

"Do you mean that any one can accept this offer?"

"I mean it for any one who is ill, from any cause, and who feels that the doctors do not understand the case, or who does not want to pay doctors' and druggists' bills."

"But how about those at a distance—can you cure them, too?"

"Just as easily and just as surely as though they came to my office. Whether they live one, or a thousand miles away, it's all the same. A letter to me does just as much good as a personal visit."

"And they do not have to inclose any money?"

"Not a single cent. Simply write to me and ask to be cured."

"But it seems strange"—

"Strange or not, I mean just what I say, as any one can find out by writing to me."

RIOTS MAY CAUSE WAR

Relations Between Austria and Italy Strained.

Vienna, Nov. 5.—The attack upon the Italian students at Innesbruck Thursday occasions great solicitude here. There is no attempt to disguise in certain official circles the apprehension that the relations between Austria and Italy which have been strained for some time are now near the breaking point. It is well known that the anti-Austrian feeling throughout Italy will be greatly increased by the unfortunate events of Thursday, and the public feeling which has long been excited under the propaganda of the Dante Aligheri society may become inflamed to a war pitch. There can be no doubt that notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the German emperor and of Count Von Buelow to pour oil upon the troubled waters, the triple alliance is practically at an end. The trouble was revived recently by the failure to renew the commercial treaty between the two countries. The Hungarian government opposed the renewal because of the competition of Italian wines and produce and the Italian and Austro-Hungarian governments were forced to go under a modus vivendi. There was constant complaint in the southern provinces of Austria of ill treatment of Italians by the German element, and of like ill treatment of Austrians in Italy, which culminated in a series of disturbances throughout Italy some time ago during which the escutcheons of the Austrian consulates in several large cities of Italy were disfigured.

An important conference was held between Signor Tittoni, the Italian foreign minister, and Count Goluchovski, the Austrian foreign minister, at Abazzia, in April. There had been an urgent demand by the Italian citizens of southwestern Austria for the establishment of a school at Trent, for the purpose of teaching Italian literature, law and history. This matter was considered with great care at the Abazzia conference, and the Austrian representative declined to establish the school at Trent because of his fear that it would increase the anti-Austrian spirit in that section, but he compromised by establishing an Italian faculty at Innesbruck. This had the effect of exciting the German-Austrian students, and there has been constant trouble between the two groups

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou wouldst not, thy duty, too, to leave undone what thou wouldst do.

THURSDAY.
The brightest rewards lie not so much in royal conditions as in regal character.

FRIDAY.
To steady fidelity comes steady growth and enlarging vision, as surely as the harvest follows the spring. There are better things in store for you than you know.

SATURDAY.
He is a wise man who does not grieve for the things which he has not, but rejoices for those which he has.

SUNDAY.
God would show Himself to us more often and more wonderfully if we would get eyes to see.

MONDAY.
Despise not little sins; they have ruined many a soul. Despise not little duties; they have been to many a saved man an excellent discipline of humility. Despise not little temptations, rightly met they have often nerved the character for some fiery trial. And despise not little crosses; for when taken up and lovingly accepted, they have made men meet for a great crown.

TUESDAY.
The greatest of character is to be found in the way we meet the common duty of life. He who is faithful to the harder tasks will not be unfaithful in the easier great things.

HOLD FAST THE JOYS OF YOUTH.

"THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US"

EMILY S. BOUTON.

We are thinking a great deal about educational matters in these days.

I do not remember a time when so much has been said, and said so wisely, concerning the necessity of right education, of the need of the best training for the children. The occasion of it in Toledo may be the present effort to place a woman upon the board of education, to introduce the mother influence into the management of the public schools. Whatever the result, the effort has brought more thought by both men and women to the educational needs of the community than has, perhaps, ever been expended in that direction before.

Elsewhere, however, there seems to be an awakening in this important matter which promises well for future citizenship. At the same time, side by side with the improved methods and greater advantages, certain evils are making themselves felt in various places which need to be guarded against, both where they are, and where as yet, they are not.

One of these is the entrance into the public schools of customs that have hitherto belonged to the universities, and which, carried to extremes as they often are, the latter would be better off without. The introduction of fraternities and sororities into the higher grades, is not altogether a matter for congratulation.

I am looking at the matter now from one point of view alone, and without reference to what is complained of with regard to interruption of studies, and expenses incurred which can sometimes be illy afforded. If what I am told is true concerning their visible effects here and elsewhere, there is resulting a condition totally opposed to the spirit which is supposed to pervade the public schools, established as they were by the people for all the children of the nation. During their school years these children are to have an equality of opportunity in every respect, the only difference being that made by natural gifts of brain and mind. The schools are supposed to be places where the spirit of true democracy governs.

Any influences that tend to foster a class distinction is to be deprecated, and this these "Greek letter" fraternities are said to do. So plain has been this tendency in Chicago, that last spring the school board took action against their continuance, or at least, against some of their governing laws. This fall, according to Unity, the youngsters in these schools have arisen in their "might" and talk of getting out an injunction to prevent the school board from enforcing their regulations in this direction.

This would be amusing, if it did not betoken a spirit of lawlessless in the boys and girls that is merely an aping of what they see around them among their elders. It is departing from the season of "childhood and youth" ere the time is ripe. Unity well says:

> It may be better for the boy and girl, as it certainly is better for the nation, that they should grow prematurely old at the lathe and the loom, taking too early upon them the altruistic responsibilities of life, than that they should grow prematurely old under the social responsibilities, the legislative anxieties and selfish contempt for the wishes and judgments of their elders, that come from the factions and functions which belong to mature life if they belong anywhere.

It does not seem to be as if either condition were necessary. Certainly we do not believe in child wage-earning. Neither can we regard, without anxiety, the loss of the simple pleasures that belong to childhood and youth and the assumption of things which should go only with maturer life. College airs and university customs, with their attendant expenditures are not a part of the public schools. Social class-distinctions ought to have no place therein. The boy or girl who has but one dollar should not be made to feel for that reason inferior to those who have ten. Concerning these tendencies, there is room for serious consideration.

> The world is too much with us; late and soon,
> Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
> Little we see in nature that is ours;
> We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
> The sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
> The winds that will be howling at all hours,
> And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
> For this, for everything, we are out of tune.

Wordsworth evidently sang this song of regret from the vantage point of a place outside of the turmoil and confusion that attends the ordinary life. He could see it as it is—for the greater part the expenditure of a world of force for those things that count nothing in the great Reality, and leaving no power for the winning of what does not belong to the transitory, and is of no lasting or eternal value.

We are all more or less guilty of the same folly.

We live almost wholly in "things." We give much thought to their getting. They so monopolize the home that little time is left to consider what, in moments of awakening, we know to be of the highest importance. I say "awakening" because the seasons of communion with the True Self are so rare as to seem like the coming forth from a dream of confusion.

"Little we see in nature that is ours," wrote the poet, and why? Because we go forth intent upon "things." Beyond a fleeting recognition of the beauty and glory of these autumn days—a recognition which quickly loses its hold upon the consciousness—we surrender ourselves to the world, to the "getting and the spending" by which we "lay waste our powers." If we paused long enough to let these delights of the changing season sink into the thought until we could realize that these are what speak of the Infinite Love, as does everything good, everything beautiful, everything glorious, life would finally come to mean something very different from the struggle and the turmoil that take us so far away from the Place of Peace. That lies within ourselves, and when "the world is too much with us" we lose all knowledge of our most valuable possession.

Yes, we dwell too much with "things." The woman who cannot find time for a daily half hour of meditation upon the vital realities of life, those which pertain to the building of character, will spend hours in matching colors, using force to the limit of exhaustion, for a dress that will quickly lose its value as its freshness disappears, and soon be relegated to the limbo of cast-offs. A man will rush madly to save a dollar that will be spent in some indulgence which cannot make up for the energy wasted, but he can give no thought to living the life which the Great Master taught was the only way to secure lasting happiness.

To live practically and yet with a constant regard of a high spiritual ideal is possible. Nay, more, it is a necessity if we are to reach the highest purpose of all living. This is true—either we must grow in grace, in other words, attain a perception constantly gaining in strength and governing power, of Infinite Love and Truth, or gradually, but surely, as the years go on, lose ourselves in what finally is divested of all charm, leaving us restless, dissatisfied, and unhappy.

There is no mistake about it.

When the "world is too much with us;" when we allow ourselves to be wholly occupied with what at best is as fleeting as the summer's clouds, an hour inevitably approaches in which the things most enjoyed become as ashes to the taste and touch of experience.

The only true life, the only life which never loses its zest, is that into which enters some purpose of service to others, shaped by a consciousness of the presence of an Inner, higher Self that is of God, or, of whatever stands to the individual as the creative force in the Universe. With this consciousness and this purpose, it matters little what of stress or strain comes upon us, we shall rarely find that we are "out of tune" with life. And when the end that men name Death draws nigh, these words in "Pilgrim's Progress" may be rightly said:

> The pilgrim they laid in a chamber
> Whose windows opened toward the sunrising;
> The name of the chamber was Peace.
> There he lay till break of day, and then
> He arose and sang.

The Cozy Corner

NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS.

This summer I witnessed an instance of disinterested kindness among birds, that surprised me, and the knowledge of which may cause others to think better of our feathered friends.

With a gentleman, I was standing beneath an apple tree in our yard, and noticed a crippled young robin on a limb above us. Hearing an unusual chattering in that direction, we looked up, and saw a little bluebird hop along the branch and give the robin a worm. The blue bird then flew away to its nest near by, where it had four little ones of its own to care for.—J. E. Willits.

SOME APPRECIATIVE WORDS.

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—I come in for a few moments today to tell you how much pleasure I receive from your letters each week.

In the Keynotes of Harmony and in Miss Bouton's special column I always find help and inspiration, and there is always something pleasant and profitable to me in the letters from the friends. The only criticism I have to make is that those who can write so well do not come often enough.

I wonder what has become of the "Discouraged Man?"—if he has found life more worth living, and the "Old Fashioned Grandmother"—we would like to hear more of her good, common sense ideas.

"Laura of the Porch," are you and your better half still living so happily together that you have no time to remember your Cozy Corner friends?

"Dora Holt," I wish I could write such good letters as you do; if I could, I should be giving my friends a chance to hear from me oftener than you do.

But if I cannot write as well as the others, I shall keep right on trying to do the best I can, for I have long ago accepted for my motto—

> "If at first you don't succeed,
> Try, try again."

"Country Girl," W. Va.

THAT BIBLE RECIPE.

That the readers of The Blade are also readers of the Bible, is evident from the number of recipes for Bible Cake that have been sent in answer to the inquiry by "Louise." Directions for making this toothsome delicacy have been received from Mrs. S. Rose, Ohio; Mrs. A. J. Zicknik, South Dakota; Mrs. Florence Carnahan, Pennsylvania, and "Annis," Minnesota. Here is the recipe:

1 cupful butter—Judges 5:25.
2 cupfuls sugar—Jeremiah 6:20.
8½ cupfuls flour—1st Kings 4:22.
2 cupfuls raisins—1st Samuel, 30:12.
2 cupfuls figs—2nd Kings 20:7.
1 cupful water—Genesis 8:11.
1 cupful almonds—Exodus 25:33.
6 eggs—Isaiah 10:14.
Salt—Leviticus 2:13.
1 large spoonful honey—Exodus 16:31.
Sweet spices to taste—1st Kings, 10:2.

Follow Solomon's advice in regard to making good children, Proverbs 23:14, and you will have a good cake.

ONE STANDARD OF PURITY.

I have been a reader of The Blade for many years, and always interested in the Household page; especially in the writings of Miss Emily S. Bouton, but have never before ventured to write anything for its columns, and probably should not have done so now, except for the talk on "Mothers' Responsibilities" that appeared a short time ago.

This is all very good as far as it goes, and would be all right if we had only the girls to consider, but how about our boys? Should they not be treated with the same consideration as our girls?

I am the mother of both girls and boys and I try to teach my boys that they must be as virtuous as the girls, and that it would be as disgraceful for one of them to wrong a girl as it would be for the girl to be wronged—yes, more disgraceful for the ruin of a girl can only be accomplished by taking advantage of her weakness. Alas! if the world would frown as heavily upon the sinner—the man—as upon the sinned against woman, crime of this sort would soon be abolished, but it is the old, ever repeated story of the "wild oats" the young man is sowing, and "he must not be blamed too severely," etc., while the poor girl is an outcast from all so-called good society.

Blessings on the noble men and women of the White Cross Society where an equal standard of purity is held for both sexes, where the men pledge themselves to do all in their power to keep women pure.

There are those who seem to think that after ruining a girl, if the man can be persuaded by fair means, or by threats, to marry her that he has made all amends for his former conduct that are needed. To be sure this will give her a better standing in society, outwardly at least—but in many instances it is only giving to the man a legal right to abuse her as long as they both live. If he did not truly love her before marriage, he will feel angry at being forced to keep his broken promises to her, and will revenge himself by abusing her as husbands can abuse a wife if they choose.

The only remedy for this evil is in the proper training of both boys and girls, and in teaching them to be truly pure-minded men and women.—"Oregon."

TWO OF TODAY'S POPULAR AUTHORS

GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

Miss Gwendolen Overton, the author of Captains of the World, has come upon very unusual experiences during more than half of her thirty years. The daughter of Captain Gilbert Overton was born in what on the frontier passes for a fort. She has lived in nearly all the army posts of Arizona and New Mexico. She took to burro back in her tenderest years. Soon she was promoted to a mule, and by and by she became a finished horsewoman.

Much of her comparative horizon is doubtless due to her education in France, but the larger preparation for writing The Heritage of Unrest, her novel of the southwest, was acquired in "that lonely but masterful land." Miss Overton's first novel was one of the stories of the year 1900. It ran through three or four editions, but it made a deeper impression on critics and readers of culture than the number of copies in circulation implies. The native strength of the book was its most noticeable trait; and the same was true of Anne Carmel.

For several years Miss Overton has been a quiet dweller in Los Angeles. She travels a good deal. This autumn she is spending chiefly in New York.

Justin Huntly McCarthy is the son of Justin McCarthy, the eminent historian. He has had much journalistic experience, preparatory to his more serious literary work, which he took up in 1881. His travels have taken him out of the beaten track, through Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, and lastly to the United States. He is at present living at Westgate-on-Sea, a little seaside town in Kent, England, in a house which bears the somewhat enigmatical name of "Herdholt." This name, as the owner has frequently had to explain, was chosen from one of his favorite books, The Icelandic "Laxdaela Saga." In the Saga, Herdholt is the dwelling of a famous Scandinavian hero, Olaf, the Peacock. Olaf was the son of an Irish princess, and it was the association of his own country with a northern legend that prompted Mr. McCarthy in the naming of his home. It was here that he wrote his latest novel, "The Lady of Loyalty House" (Harpers). Mr. McCarthy is a man of manifold activities, and in the midst of his literary occupations finds time for such recreations as painting, cycling, and golf. He is popularly remembered among Americans as the author of the successful plays, If I Were King, and The Proud Prince.

JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY.

SOME WAYS OF USING GRAPES

At this season of the year there are very few of the native fruits that can be prepared for winter use, except the grapes. By request we give this week a few recipes for using them:

Unfermented Grape Juice.

Stem and wash the grapes, carefully removing any that are in the least decayed or imperfect. Add to each quart of the grapes so prepared one quart of water and cook until very soft. Mash and press through a strainer, or through a double thickness of cheese cloth. Allow one cupful of sugar to each quart of juice and let it boil up once after the sugar is dissolved; then bottle at once. Cork tightly and keep in a cool place.

A glass of this dissolved in an equal quantity of water, makes a most refreshing drink for an invalid, and used in its full strength, it is a most valuable thing for those suffering with lung troubles.

To Can Grapes Without Cooking.

Have your cans heated and fill them with the grapes carefully cut from the stems, and when the can is full, pour in as much hot, rich syrup as will fill it to overflowing. Seal immediately and test by turning the cans upside down. If a drop of juice leaks out, the fruit will not keep; otherwise the grapes will retain their fresh taste and flavor through the winter.

Another Way.

Pick the grapes carefully from the stems and pack them in glass jars. Fill the cans with a syrup made in the proportion of half a cupful of sugar to one cupful of water. Place the cans in a boiler, upon slats laid across the bottom, with straw around them to prevent their touching each other; have the covers placed lightly on the cans and pour in water until it reaches nearly to the tops of the cans. Let the water boil steadily for one hour, remove the jars, adjust the rubbers and screw the covers on tightly. Keep in a cool, dark place.

You have plenty of grapes, did you ever make a grape cobbler? If not, you have missed the "nicest thing on earth"—that is, in the line of pies. Try this:

Line a deep baking dish with a rich pie crust, rolled a trifle thicker than for an ordinary pie, and fill it with grapes that have been stemmed and washed. As you fill in the grapes, sprinkle a little sugar through them. Put on a top crust making a slit or two as a vent for the steam; do not press this down around the edges, but when it is in place turn the four corners toward the middle of the pie, making a rather square top.

Bake in a quick oven, and, while it is baking, prepare the following sauce: Beat together half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of boiling water, flavor with nutmeg, or lemon, and, when the pie is almost done, pour this sauce through the opening in the crust and put back in the oven for about five minutes, serve hot with cream, or any preferred sauce.

To remove ink from table linen, make a solution of one ounce of oxalic acid in a pint of soft water, or in that proportion, wet the ink spot with this and hold over boiling water. Wet several times, if necessary, then wash in clear water.

One should be very careful in using oxalic acid as it is a deadly poison.

Mrs. C—, of Michigan, writes that she has a fur collar that has become greased around the part that comes in contact with her hair, and wishes to know if it can be cleaned. It certainly can, and it should have been cleaned before putting it away last spring, as there is nothing more attractive to moths than any oily substance on clothing, or furs.

To clean it now, place some bran in a tin dish, set it in the oven until very hot, stirring it so as to prevent burning, and rub it while as hot as it can be handled comfortably into the soiled fur. Shake the bran from the fur and repeat the process until the grease is removed, then brush vigorously until the collar is entirely free from the bran.

It is very discouraging after one has made a lovely pillow cover, dolley, or other piece of silk embroidery, to have its beauty entirely spoiled when it is laundered. This may be avoided by following these directions, sent to The Blade by Annie M. Black:

To wash silk embroidery, do not use hot water, but make a warm suds with soft water and ivory soap. Roll the pieces to be washed in a tight roll and let them lie in this for a few moments. Then squeeze in the hands until clean, shake out and rinse in clear warm water. Do not wring, but place in a towel and twist the ends of the towel which will remove nearly, if not all, of the water without wringing the goods.

For the woman who does her own work, a small cupboard fastened above the kitchen table, or sink, will save dollars' worth of time and strength. The dishes or tins in common use can be kept in this cupboard and after being washed can be returned to their places without the "washer" leaving her place at the dish pan. These are homely comforts, but every woman knows that a step saved means much in the course of a day's work.

The favors for Hallowe'en parties and Thanksgiving dinners, are generally representations of some fruit. Small apples or pumpkin boxes filled with candy and containing a bow of ribbon matched in pairs, are given to the guests as they enter, and these bows indicate partners for the evening, or for supper.

One hostess has provided for the ladies a bow of white ribbon with the given name of her partner written on it. To the gentlemen will be handed as they enter, one of the tiny five-cent lanterns, lighted, and by the aid of these, each will find the lady whose bow of ribbon bears his name.

Keep an open dish with a little kerosene on a convenient shelf in your kitchen, and a flannel cloth by it. When you are washing dishes and have anything especially greasy or dirty, dip the cloth in the oil and rub the article with it, and see how easily the dirt will come off when the dish is afterwards washed with hot suds.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Dear M. G. R. friends, I have come in for another little visit with you and want to tell our brave-hearted "Bookie" of something that has been a source of pleasure to a girl who is—and has been for a long time—unable to walk.

Two years ago she wrote a short letter to a newspaper stating how she was afflicted, and how hard it was to be so shut out from all the pleasures which walking opened to young people. A great number of the young people who read this were moved to write to her, telling of the various things they thought would interest a shut-in, and these kind, friendly letters from friends, who were also strangers, helped this lame girl to pass the time more comfortably and opened to her a new life. She is still corresponding with some of these friends, and though she never has, and probably never will, see them, she has a very great regard for them and appreciates how much they have done to make her life happier.

Now to all who read this letter, I would say—if you do not feel as if you could write a personal letter to "Bookie," or some other person who is deprived of any of the pleasures you enjoy, you should certainly make an effort to write just as good and entertaining letters as you can to the M. G. R., for you cannot tell who will read them, nor how much comfort or help they may prove to be to someone.

And speaking of this, I wonder if we all realize how many persons read our letters in the M. G. R.? If we stop to consider that in every family where The Blade is taken, there are several persons who read it, we can form some idea of how many are affected in one way or another by what we write.

I feel as if it was an honor to be able to reach so many, and I also feel that we have a great responsibility resting upon us that we do our best to write such things as are good and helpful. And we should not forget that something lively and entertaining will be very acceptable to the invalids who read The Blade.

Another good feature of our column, and one that seems to be desired by all, is the photographs of the members, of which we have altogether too few.

I do wonder what has become of "Twin Sister"; it has been a long time since she wrote. "Little Sister," Indiana.

Our "entomologist" gives his opinion on the "brain and muscle" question thus:

Dear M. G. R.'s, allow me to give my opinion on the brain and muscle question raised by the letters from "Clover" and "Golden Rod." There are several reasons—false and true—given why an educated person selects other professions than farming, among them, the one that brain work is more dignified than merely muscular labor, which seems to be considered all that is required on a farm.

The young man from the country sees the lawyers, doctors and professors always neatly and nicely dressed, and he thinks—until he learns better by experience—that they have nothing to do but sit around and enjoy themselves. When a graduate of a college receives a good appointment, or sets up for himself in business, especial attention is called to the fact by the professors in the college, but if he returns to a life on the farm, mere mention—if any—is made.

I think there is quite as much of an opportunity to use one's brains in doing farm work, as in any profession, and that as good an income can be assured a young man if he will give the same study and application to farming as he would to his trade or profession.

The trouble with many farmers is that they think it is simply to farm as fathers and grandfathers have done for centuries, never thinking that study of ways and means, of new and approved methods will result in making the work on the farm much pleasanter and more profitable.

A knowledge of chemistry, botany, entomology, horticulture and agriculture is absolutely necessary to the most successful farming and, in fact, there is no profession or occupation that requires a wider and more general knowledge of all things than this.

If a college graduate will keep up his studies so as to be ready to apply any and all of the new discoveries to his farm work, he will find that farming is not only a profitable, but a pleasant and healthful employment.

"Entomologist," Texas.

Sitting here under an old maple tree, with the bright crimson and gold leaves falling around me, I am drawn to write a few words to my M. G. R. friends. I used to think the autumn was the nicest season of the year, but now there seems to be such a note of sadness in the falling leaves the dying foliage and the general gathering in of the growth of the summer, that I have come to think that perhaps the joyous spring time, when everything seems budding into new life, is preferable.

I am country born and bred, and can find great pleasure in the duties of country life. I enjoy the cooking, and common duties of a farmer's daughter, as well as taking care of the fruit in its season, the gathering of the nuts, and the pleasures that come with each successive season. But it makes me sad to think at this time of year, of the happy summer days that are gone. Of course there will be other summers, and each will be filled with the joy of living, but for the one that has gone we can only have haunting memories.

Before us, however, is the joy of the harvest and the enjoyment of the fruits of our labors during the spring and summer.

It is so with our lives; in the happy days of childhood and youth we should prepare ourselves for the darker days that will come to us as we grow older, so that when the winter of our lives comes, we may have pleasant recollections to help us pass the last days of our life."

"Christine, O."

Here, There, Everywhere.

JOHNNY'S SORROW.

Am I sorry for the czar's boy?
Gee whiz! You bet I am!
He'll never have the pleasure
Of eatin' bread and jam
And gittin' it all over
His chin, the same as me—
'Cause they'll be servants watchin'
Wherever he will be.

He'll never go a-fishin'
The way I do, I'll bet;
They'll keep him in the pallus
For fear he might git wet,
Or git his fingers dirty,
Or else fall in somewhere
Or stop a bomb somebody
Sent whizzin' through the air.

He can't go to his grandpa's
And slide from stacks of hay
And drive the cows to water
And whoop around all day
And have pie fer his breakfast
And pancakes from the pan,
With doughnuts in between times,
As if he was a man.

I'm sorry for the czar's boy;
They'll watch him day and night,
And never let him rassel
Or climb a tree or fight;
He can't go to his cousin,
And help them to raise Ned,
And have the fun of sleepin'
About four in a bed.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A PAIR OF GLOVES

More than one-half of all the gloves and mittens used in our country are made in or near two cities. The cities are close together, too. One of the cities is called Gloversville, and it is in the eastern part of New York state. The name of the other city is Johnston. Gloversville was settled by glove makers who came from Scotland. So, you see, it was a village of gloves.

Not all the gloves are made in the factories of Gloversville and Johnston. Many of the people in the surrounding country work at the same business. Delivery wagons take gloves from the factories to the farmers' houses. Girls and women finish them and the wagons call for the work.

In the glove factories may be seen many kinds of skins. Sheepskins are used more than any others. Skins of the dog, deer, calf, goat, bear, beaver, fox and other animals also are used. The skins are tanned, and in most cases the hair or fur is removed before the gloves are made. By soaking the skins in water containing lime, the hair is loosened. The skin is not dyed as cloth is. The colors are put on with a brush.

Machines do the cutting, and many gloves are cut out at once. The sewing is also done by machines fastened to long tables. The machines are run by steam or electricity.

Many persons work on the same pair of gloves. Each does his or her part. Those who put the embroidery on the back are called "silkers." The edge of the wrist is hemmed by "welters." Still others make the buttonholes and put on the buttons or fasteners, and pack the gloves.

When gloves and mittens were first made in the section mentioned, the farmers and wood choppers used all of them. After a few years a man took a wagon load to Boston. He found that people were ready to buy them, and he sold them all. It took him six weeks to make the trip, for there was no railroad then. Now it would be easy to make the trip in two days. People have worn gloves for ages. In the cold countries they wore them to protect their hands, but in the warm countries they were often a sign of royalty. In old times a sport called "hawking" was very popular. Hawks and falcons were trained to catch birds and rabbits. The hunters rode into the fields, carrying the hawks on their wrists. To protect their wrists and hands they wore long gloves, or gauntlets.

This is an old saying—"For a glove to be good, three nations must contribute to it: Spain to dress the leather, France to cut it, and England to sew it."

Good gloves are made in our country, but the finest of ladies' gloves come from France.—From How We Are Clothed. Copyright, The Macmillan company.

POUTINE.

BEHOLD POUTINE, THE BRIGHTEST LASS
OF ALL HER KINDERGARTEN CLASS!
SHE WAS POLITE AND TRUTHFUL, TOO,
AND DID WHAT SHE WAS TOLD TO DO,
YET OFTEN DID IT WITH A FACE
THAT ROBBED POUTINE OF HALF HER GRACE!

(This Goop is called Poutine because she pouts and scowls when she can't have her own way). From Gelett Burgess' Goop Tales. Copyright, The F. A. Stokes Company.

"I WONDER HOW MANY NUTS ARE IN MY BASKET."

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work..... Hawkeye
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a German artist, born at Munich in 1807. He began the study of architecture, but afterwards entered the Royal porcelain manufactory as a decorator, and here he first overcame the technical difficulties in the execution of glass painting. A separate institution was established for the art, and he succeeded in raising it to a high degree of perfection. He is said to have first conceived the thought of having colored glass on colored, instead of on white glass as had formerly been the custom, thus giving the command of above 100 variously tinted glasses in all gradations of color. He was also the first to execute pictures on glass, and thus revive the art of miniature glass painting. He also acquired a great reputation as an architectural painter in oil. He died in December, 1870.

ANNABEL LEE.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A ruminating animal.
2.—To trust; to depend.
3.—A sea in Asia.
4.—A title.
5.—Water from the eye.

Primals and finals give the names of two ex-Presidents of the United States.

W. C. MOLLETT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I sold a horse for $198, at a loss of 10%. I then bought 3 cows for $135. What must I sell the cows for apiece to make up the loss on the horse, and $44 besides?

PETTIBEAR.

4.—TRANSFORMATIONS.

Change an animal to a piece of head gear;
Change "wrath" to a part of the verb "is";
Change a drinking vessel to a young dog;
Change a plant to a "soft drink";
Change the life of plants to the yelp of a dog;
Change part of the foot to a farming tool;
Change "to give pain" to a lubricating fluid;
Change a female sheep to being obligated;
Change unhappy to a young boy;
Change a high card to frozen water;
Change remuneration to joyous;
Change a cloth measure to the whole;
Change a polite obeisance to the present.

The initials of the last line of words give the name of a well-meaning but unfortunate character who figures in the illustrated papers.

LOO SEE.

5.—QUERY.

What year is known as "the year without a summer"?

HENRY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The hardiest skeptic who has seen a horse broken, a pointer trained, or who has visited a menagerie or the exhibition of 'performing fleas,' will not deny the validity of education."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 27.

1.—Christian Frederic Ammon.
2.—Wood, odor, orchid, hidden, dental, talent, enter, terror, Rorer, error.
3.—22 miles and 22 rds. (Solution—28 mi. 28 rds. multiplied by 11 divided by 14, equals 22 mi. 22 rds.—W. P. E.)
4.—Oregon, redan, eddy, gay, on, N.
5.—John Tyler was the ex-President of the United States who was a member of the Confederate Congress when he died.
6.—Bayard Taylor wrote—

> "Fame is what you have taken.
> Character's what you give:
> When to this truth you waken,
> Then you begin to live."

Chat.

Hawkeye captures the Banner for new work this month, while Pauline takes the honors for most solutions.

There were present at the 'Cademy today, Pauline, W. P. E., Hawkeye, Marley Cranford, Nemo, George Vore, Perry Cross, Helen and Henry.

Bear in mind those Christmas puzzles, my children, and have some good lists ready by the last of November.

When sending in lists, if the pupils would state on what date the puzzles appeared, it would help the Schoolmistress in "correcting their work."

Next year a special prize will be given the pupils sending in work every week, and it will then be necessary to have the work marked as suggested above, in order that when mail is delayed in reaching the Schoolmistress, as it often is, she can give the credit due for regular attendance.

Cannot some of the bright ones think up something new in the way of a puzzle? Ours are all right, but they seem a trifle "all of a muchness."

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

CAPTURED WANTAI HILL

Means Division of Eastern Fortified Ridge.

Tokio, Nov. 5.—4 p. m.—It is reported that the Japanese have occupied Wantai Hill, sunk several transports and have set fire to a battleship at Port Arthur. There is no confirmation of the report.

Wantai Hill is one of the extensive semi-circle of forts defending Port Arthur. It is situated in about the center of the semi-circle, between the Antse mountain forts and Sungchow fort, which is situated on an adjoining hill. The capture of Wantai Hill, it has been pointed out in dispatches from Port Arthur, means the dividing of the eastern fortified ridge. The Japanese had previously and unsuccessfully attacked Wantai Hill, particularly during the latter part of August.

Tokio, Nov. 5.—2 p. m.—Delayed advices forwarded from Port Arthur between November 2 and November 4 say that two steamers of about 3,500 tons each anchored in the west harbor, were sunk by the Japanese heavy guns November 1, and that the following day another steamer of 3,000 tons was also sunk. Two Russians recently came in and surrendered to the Japanese at a place south of Shuishi Ying.

Two great explosions, apparently of magazines, were heard November 2 near Yuahpaofang. On the night of November 3 the Japanese occupied a fort since called Ichinoble, owing to the fact that it had been bravely captured by that general. Three field guns, two machine guns, three torpedoes and many other trophies were captured. The Russians left forty dead.

A vigorous bombardment with naval guns was delivered at noon November 3 against the east harbor, dockyard and other points, as a result of which a fierce conflagration occurred near the east harbor. The fire raged from 12:15 p. m. to 4 o'clock. The same day the fire of large calibre guns were directed against "H" fort at a height of 200 yards and the northwest watch tower. Heavy damage was caused by the bombardment on both the fort and tower. A Russian field-gun placed at a vital point east of Keekwan mountain was struck by a Japanese shell and destroyed.

ARMIES CLOSE TOGETHER

Ayama Waiting for News From Port Arthur Attack.

Mukden, Nov. 5.—(Via Pekin.)—The Russian and Japanese armies are now so close together that maneuvering is almost impossible. The Japanese are confining themselves to occasional night attacks, during which they shell the villages occupied by the Russians. In these attacks they wounded several Russian officers. In return parties of Russians have penetrated the Japanese villages at night, causing temporary panics. On one occasion the Russians succeeded in throwing two bombs into the Japanese officers' quarters.

It had been reported here that the Japanese would determinedly attack Port Arthur on November 3, the Japanese emperor's birthday, and it is believed that Field Marshall Oyama is awaiting news of the result of this attack before advancing against General Kuropatkin.

The Japanese already have received large reinforcements. After a week of most springlike weather the theremometer fell twenty degrees last night, and the first snow of the season is falling today.

OUTBREAK IS THREATENED

Japs Shell Russians With Captured Russian Guns.

Mukden, Nov. 5, via Pekin.—The uninterrupted activity conspicuous between the opposing positions, that on the plain and on Hungpao Hill, occupied by the Japanese, and on Manalon Hill, named after a Russian general, daily threatens a formidable outbreak. From Hungpao, the capture of which by the Japanese was reported on October 12 by the correspondent of the Associated Press, the Japanese are now shelling the Russians with captured Russian guns and the resulting feeling among the Russians indicates that this spot which is the most prominent along the entire line will doubtless initiate the coming battle. Occasional casualties are reported at Pienciapu on account of its exposed position as the apex of an aggregating wedge used against the Japanese right.

At the Shahopu station is a water tank which the Japanese are using as a watch tower, from which the Russian artillery has failed after an attempt lasting more than a fortnight to dislodge the enemy on account of it being such a small target. The Japanese still possess an elevated temple in the quadrangle west of Linchenpu while the combatants occupy separate parts of the same village. The advantage of position appears slightly in favor of the Japanese along the entire line. The women and children of Fenciapu, near To mountain, arrived at Mukden on November 2 after a 20-mile tramp. The Russian authorities facilitate the movement of refugees by allowing them the use of numerous bridges over the Hun river.

The use of all Chinese timber by the soldiers, together with the destruction of buildings, has caused the Chinese themselves to pull down their houses and sell the timber which otherwise might be lost completely. In consequence of this General Kuropatkin has ordered that the houses shall be preserved for the reason that they are necessary for the Chinese and also useful to the army. The soldiers are now mostly in dugout cantonments along the siege line, giving the war an appearance of seriousness hitherto unobserved. The soldiers are bearing their unusual hardships, sometimes only one meal daily, insufficient clothing and also exposure, with great hardiness. The commander-in-chief's orders are now dated at headquarters for land and naval forces in conformity with his new appointment.

Refugees Leave Vladivostok.

Che Foo, Nov. 5.—8:45 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Tungus arrived here this evening, five days from Vladivostok, carrying 700 Chinese refugees who were unable to remain at Vladivostok any longer owing to the high prices of food, etc., due to the war. A terrific gale makes the landing of the refugees impossible today, but one Chinaman succeeded in reaching the shore. He said the fortifications of Vladivostok are increasing in number and strength and the the fortress is strongly garrisoned, but the Russians do not expect an attack on the part of the Japanese and have no intention of invading Corea this winter.

A FILIPINO BABY.

St. Louis, No. 4.—There was rejoicing yesterday in the Philippine reesrvation over the birth of a little brown Igorrotte baby. He is the special delight of Sebella, his 20-year-old mother, and of Apeguet, his warrior father, and is the first Igorrotte born in America. The dusky stranger was born in Dr. Hunt's private home at the fair, and tipped the beam at nine pounds. The event was celebrated yesterday by the Igorrottes with a "chicken camco," which on a Phillipine bill of fare is no relation to a dog feast.

North Sea inquiry will be held in Paris and American admiral will sit as one of the court.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

One hundred passengers drown when the French steamer Gironde is sunk in collision off Herbillou, Algeria.

NOGI TO THE RUSSIANS

Gives Stoessel's Men Chance to Surrender.

Chefoo, Nov. 8.—5:30 p. m.—The Japanese besieging Port Arthur, ignoring Lieutenant General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian military forces there, have offered terms of surrender to the Russian soldiers, according to advices leaving Port Dalny yesterday. In the manwhile the ceaseless activity of picks and spades continues. The Japanese are gradually advancing their trenches, which spell inexorable fate to the watching Russians.

A Russian prisoner, captured October 26, said the troops composing the garrison of Port Arthur were in want and dispirited. They saw the fruitlessness of the struggle. Hopeless of relief, with food scarce and medicine and hospital supplies insufficient, it was admitted by the Russians that a Japanese victory was ultimately inevitable. The soldiers, according to the prisoner, see no reason to prolong the resistance which brings glory to their officers, but chiefly hardship and death to them. Upon hearing the prisoner's story General Nogi assembled his staff, discussed the matter briefly and then under the light of a bicycle lantern drafted a letter to be circulated among the soldiers themselves, the prisoner having promised to deliver it in mercy to his comrades. The letter related General Kuropatkin's retreats and his inability to make an impression on the army of Field Marshal Oyama, to say nothing of breaking through his forces and relieving Port Arthur. The letter also pointed out that the second Russian Pacific squadron has just started on its slow voyage. Continuing it called attention to the resistless advance of the Japanese trenches, making it a matter of weeks when the Japanese would walk into the main Russian strongholds.

In conclusion the letter offered humane treatment to all who surrender, saying it was in the interests of humanity to prevent further useless slaughter. In the darkness of the early morning of November 4, several copies of the letter, written in Russian, were given to the prisoner, who regained the Russian lines unobserved by his officers. That night the Russian returned, saying his comrades would answer within a few days. He said the temper of the men seemed to show that while they were mutinous towards fate, they also did not like the idea of an unofficial surrender. The letter did much, however, to dispel among the Russian troops the impression fostered by their officers that a massacre would follow a Japanese victory.

The company to which the prisoner belonged originally numbered 800, and now totals 30 men.

As the Japanese are sufficiently near the summits of the hills to render tunneling highly practicable, much of this work is now being done. The Russians are building counter tunnels. Whichever side finds its tunnel under the enemy's blows up the latter's tunnel. To prevent explosives being rolled down into their trenches, the Japanese have made ranges, or hillocks of earth above the trenches.

Five Russian mine sweeping steamers have been sunk by Japanese shells.

FAMILIES ARE IN DISTRESS

Ten Cents for Wives and Five Cents for Children a Day.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—3:24 p. m.—The government is taking such measures as possible to reconcile the army reserve men who are being called to the colors, including particular pains to avoid harshness. There are many causes of complaint, especially the character of the cars, some of which, ordinary cattle cars, are no longer used. The disorders in connection with the mobilization have been widespread, notably in provinces of Vieebsk and Vilna, and there has been considerable violence in western Poland, where troops are reported to have actually fired on the rioters. Many families of reserve men in Poland are reported to be in great distress. The wives are allowed only ten and the children five cents a day.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

Tokio, Nov. 3.—1 p. m.—Upon the occasion of his birthday, at luncheon today, the emperor briefly addressed his guests, extending welcome to the foreign diplomatic corps and ministers of state. During the course of his remarks, he said:

"We regret that the time has not come to see peace restored in the far East in realization of our desires."

He then proposed the health of the sovereigns and rulers represented at his court, and expressed the wish that the bonds of friendship existing between the respective countries might be drawn closer.

Baron D'Anethan, the Belgian minister, doyen of the diplomatic corps, responded, congratulating the emperor on the day, and expressing regret at the continuance of the war. Continuing, Baron D'Anethan said:

"We again express our wishes for peace, and do so with more fervor when we contemplate with profound emotion the ravages already caused in suffering families and the thousands of noble victims on either side in the armies in the field, struggling and shedding their blood with a bravery that rises to the height of a sublime and indomitable heroism."

WILL GO TO CANAL ZONE

Members of House Committee Will Sail November 14.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Members of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce have arranged to make a trip to the Panama canal zone, starting from New York on the 14th inst., for the purpose of acquiring information as a basis of legislation.

The members of the committee will be accompanied by their wives, by other representatives and also by some United States senators. The transport Sumner will be placed at their disposal for the tour, and they will go direct from New York to Colon.

NEGROES MUST GET OUT

Killing of Town Marshal Leads to Race War at Coal Creek.

Coal Creek, Colo., Nov. 7.—The killing in cold blood of Marshal Bates by two negroes, Grant and Wesley Thompson, whom he was trying to arrest for disturbing the peace, has caused the white residents to issue a warning to all negroes to leave the camp. Many negroes have already left town. If any insist on remaining it is feared bloodshed will result. The whites charge the negroes with numerous crimes committed since the latter were imported a year ago to take the places of striking coal miners.

WILL OBSERVE ECLIPSE.

Admiral Chester Recommends Appointment of Expedition.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, chief of the naval observatory, has submitted a recommendation for provision for a naval expedition in 1905 to observe a total solar eclipse. He proposes to select an observation station among the high hills bordering on the Mediterranean, to work with some ship as a base and another station in the uplands, with headquarters on board a vessel on the northeast coast of Spain.

To Sell the Buildings.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Assistant Secretary Ryan, of the interior department, has recommended that the government buildings at the St. Louis exposition be sold by auction on the 26th or 27th inst. The suggestion has been forwarded to Secretary Hitchcock, who is in St. Louis.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The Liberals Won a Sweeping Victory Over the Tories.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 4.—The Dominion parliamentary elections were held yesterday. The returns point to the re-election of the Laurier government with a majority of over seventy in the house of commons, which is composed of 214 members. This is a Liberal gain of about 15. The Conservative leader, R. L. Borden, was defeated in his own constituency in Nova Scotia. The province of Quebec, Laurier's home, sustained the premier by returning a large Liberal majority. The campaign was brief and remarkably free from political rancor, the principal issue being the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad with government aid, a project favored by the Liberal government.

The returns as from the provinces are as follows:

	Liberals.	Conservatives.
Ontario	40	46
Quebec	55	10
Nova Scotia	18	0
New Brunswick	7	6
Prince Edward Island	1	3
Manitoba	6	4
Northwest Territories	8	2
British Columbia	7	0
Yukon	1	0
Totals	143	71

This is a house of 214 members. The majorities for the Liberals are large in Quebec and in most cases the majorities for both parties were small in Ontario. The only ray of hope for the Conservatives was a solid Ontario. Six elections are yet to be held. They were Liberal in the last parliament.

Bond Is Elected.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 4.—Completed returns from Twillingate show the election of Premier Sir Robert Bond, Surveyor General Clift and Mr. Roberts, Liberals, defeating Alan Goodridge, Donald Morrison and Frederick Meds, oppositionists. Mr. Morrison is a former judge of the supreme court. He resigned two years ago to re-enter politics and advocate the union of Newfoundland with Canada. Mr. Morrison is grand master of the Orange association in Newfoundland and is one of the five leaders opposing Premier Bond. This defeat is a signal one, because Mr. Morrison was only fifth in the polling, his colleague, Mr. Goodridge heading him. The government now has 25 seats and the opposition five.

BODIES WERE CRUSHED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 4.—The bodies of nine of the ten miners who were killed at the Auchincloss colliery in Nanticoke Wednesday, have been removed from the sump at the foot of the shaft. All were horribly crushed and mangled by the fall, some 1,800 feet, and identification is difficult. Arms and legs were torn from the trunks of some of the victims, while the heads and trunks of others were crushed to a jelly. The work of recovery was exceedingly difficult, and the rescuers braved extreme danger in securing the bodies of the victims. Fifty feet of water filled the sump, and it was necessary to install pumps and reduce the water before the bodies could be recovered.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the mouth of the shaft when the remains were brought to the surface in buckets that had been rigged up. The widows, orphans and other relatives surrounded the shaft during all night and day. When the first body reached the surface its condition was such that the officials refused to allow any one to see the remains. The bodies of all the victims were carefully wrapped up before they were brought to the surface, and were taken to an undertakers' morgue to be prepared for burial, when the relatives will be allowed to identify and claim their dead

DE COSTA IS DEAD.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. DeCosta, the Episcopal clergyman who about five years ago became a convert to the Roman Catholic church, and a year ago was ordained a priest, died today in St. Vincent hospital. He was 74 years of age, and had been in poor health for more than a year.

Before entering the Roman Catholic church, Dr. DeCosta was for 38 years pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, holding a prominent place in the religious life of this city. He took an active part in the controversy over the admission of Dr. Briggs to the Episcopal ministry, and soon afterwards he resigned from the Episcopal church, and became a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Last fall while in Rome he was ordained a deacon and on Nov. 29 last was ordained a priest. He returned to this city to engage in parish work but his health failed and he has been in the hospital for several months. Dr. DeCosta was the author of more than thirty religious and historical works and a novel, "The Rector of Rocksburg." He was born at Charleston, Mass., in 1831, graduated from Boston University and was ordained abroad. He served through the civil war as chaplain of the 50th and 18th Massachusetts infantry regiments.

The Cone Fell In.

Naples, Nov. 2.—The cone on the crater of Mount Vesuvius, which formed during the late eruption, fell into the crater yesterday with a tremendous roar. There immediately ensued explosions that shook the whole mountain, followed by the emission of an immense black column, which gradually spread, falling in the form of ashes over the surrounding country within a radius of 25 miles. The disturbance lasted but a short time.

BUFFALO BILL

Heads a Party to Hunt Down an Outlaw Band.

Cody, Wyo., Nov. 2.—Four heavily armed outlaws from the Hole-in-the-Wall country held up and robbed the First National bank of this place yesterday, and after shooting and killing Cashier Frank Middaugh, of the bank, had a running fight with cowboys and hunters and escaped into the Rattlesnake mountains. The Hole-in-the-Wall gang is noted as the most desperate outlaws in the west, and the Cody posses are determined to wipe the bandits out of existence.

"Buffalo Bill" himself is en route from Omaha in a special car, having with him a party of titled Englishmen and two of his Sioux Indian scouts and has telegraphed orders for horses to be waiting his party at the depot. He will take the trail in person immediately on his arrival.

Just before the close of the bank yesterday afternoon a party of four roughly dressed men rode up to the First National bank, in the heart of the town, and immediately across the street from the Irma, "Buffalo Bill's" hotel.

Three men dismounted and entered the building, the fourth remaining outside to guard the horses.

As soon as the outlaws entered the bank one of them covered Cashier Middaugh, who was the only occupant of the room, and demanded the cash from the vault.

Instead of complying, Middaugh grabbed a revolver and made a game fight for life and money, firing several shots even before the outlaw leader could fire at the banker, but Middaugh was excited and his bullets went wild, while the single shot sent from the outlaw's gun passed through the banker's brain and he died instantly.

The shooting attracted the attention of a party of hunters who reached the Irma from the opposite side of the building and as these rushed around the corner of the hotel they took in the whole situation and opened fire on the outlaws' horses, but the outlaws from the building rushed out and under cover of each other's fire, mounted their horses and rode down the street, firing in all directions and escaping into the prairies, and from thence into the mountains, seemingly without a scratch.

William F. Cody's private car, containing Cody's English friends and Indian scouts and guides, and Colonel Cody himself, went west last night on the Burlington flyer. Excitement was at fever heat over the man hunt which the party will have at Cody instead of the bear hunts expected. Colonel Cody will take the trail himself as soon as he reaches the scene of the holdup.

"I wired White Beaver, my manager at Cody, to offer a large reward for the capture of the outlaws," said Colonel Cody, "and to double the reward in case an outlaw is killed. We want to kill them, not capture them.

"Within ten minutes after we reach Cody we will be in the saddle ready for the trail. My best horses will be in readiness at the depot, and I have with me my old scout, the Sioux chief, Iron Tail. The old fellow is now cleaning up his guns and is overjoyed at the chance of getting into a scrimmage.

"The government had several hundred thousand dollars on deposit in that bank, and it was a narrow escape for the funds. The government is putting in a $5,000,000 irrigating system in the Big Horn, and had the cash there with which to pay off the workmen. The outlaws evidently knew this."

Colonel Cody's train will be run as a special from Toluca to Cody and he expects to reach there by noon Thursday.

One of the posses, led by Sheriff Jeff Champion, overtook the outlaws at dusk 20 miles southwest of Cody, and a battle ensued in which Champion had a horse shot under him, but was uninjured. The bandits obtained fresh horses at a ranch nearby and escaped.

Cody, Wyo., Nov. 4.—The Cody bank robbers have escaped. Members of the posse sent from here, who have returned say that the timber in which the outlaws took refuge has been thoroughly beaten and no trace of the men found. The pursuit has not been abandoned, however.

RUSSIA BUYS STEAMERS

Alabama and Florida Have Been Sold to the Czar.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 5.—A special to the Telegraph from Savannah says:

Two Savannah ships, the Alabama and the Florida, have been sold to Russia. The steamships are on the cargo line between Savannah and European ports. The news of their sale was brought to Savannah by the captain of the Louisiana, another of the ships of this line. He says that the sale was made in Berlin and the vessels are to be used as transports. The purchase was made by Russia through the South African company.

RECEIVERS FOR COUNTESS

George Gould and Miss Gould to Look After Sister's Income.

New York, Nov. 5.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States court, yesterday assigned an order authorizing George J. Gould and Miss Helen Miller Gould, as receivers of the income of their sister, the Countess of Castellane, to make stated annual payments to the attorneys who were engaged in straightening out the legal affairs of the countess when she was in financial difficulties.

STEPPED TO HER DEATH

Woman Walked Over a Precipice in the Dark.

Zanesville, O., Nov. 5.—Mrs. George Deihl, who lives four miles east of the city, was killed last night in a very peculiar manner. She had gone to her home on an interurban car, and just as she stepped off the car being confused by the darkness she walked directly over a fifty-foot embankment into the Licking river. Her body was recovered.

Morgan Returned It.

New York, Nov. 4.—The cope stolen from the cathedral at Ascoti, Italy, has been presented to the Italian government by J. Pierpont Morgan, who purchased it.

CORONER'S VERDICT

On the Men Killed by the Russian Fleet on the North Sea.

Hull, England, Nov. 3.—"That George Henry Smith and William Leggett were, at about 12:30 a. m., on October 22, while out fishing with trawls aboard the British steam trawler Crane, with board of trade marks exhibited and regulation lights burning, killed by shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian war vessels at a distance of about a quarter of a mile."

This is the text of the jury's verdict at the coroner's inquest on the fishermen victims of the North sea tragedy. At the request of the British government, represented by the Earl of Dysart, solicitor of the treasury, this conservative award was rendered by the first court of inquiry preceding the sessions of the international tribunal. The government asked the jury not to find a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter because "delicate negotiations are going on which should not be made more difficult; and they ought not to let any one think they had prejudiced the case before having heard both sides." In consequence the jury simply set forth the facts proved by the evidence of physicians, experts on explosives and the trawlers themselves.

To the verdict the jury added the following rider:

"On this occasion, probably the most momentous in the annals of the British empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the governments interested to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the matter, which, we feel, has no parallel in the history of the world."

St. George's hall, a large auditorium which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, was quite inadequate to accommodate the crowds that wished to listen to the evidence. The interest was intense, and there was some excitement, but no demonstration occurred. A great number of people gathered in the vicinity of the building to await the verdict, and the space inside the hall was filled. The British government, the board of trade, the owners of the Gamecock fleet and the relatives of the deceased and wounded fishermen were reported by council; but the Russian government did not participate. The proceedings occupied only about three hours. The testimony consisted of medical evidence, by which it was proved that the death of Smith and Leggett was the result of shell and machine gun wounds; then an expert identified fragments of shells by private marks, which he said were undoubtedly Russian; and the stories of captains and mates of the trawlers. These latter related that while they were engaged in their regular work the ships of the Baltic fleet in two squadrons emerged suddenly from the haze and, throwing the glare of their searchlights on the Gamecock fleet, without warning and disregarding flare green lights, the fisherman's signal, and though within actual speaking distance, of one vessel, commenced a cannonade, which, the fishermen at first not realizing the danger, enjoyed, thinking it was a sham fight. The firing lasted half an hour.

To each of these witnesses was put the vital question regarding the presence of a foreign vessel or torpedo boat. Each with equal positiveness denied that at any time preceding or during the firing was any Japanese, British or any foreign vessel seen by them or the accompanying fishing fleet. It was also stated that there were no Japanese among the crews and that none of the trawlers carried arms of any description. One of the skippers, replying to a question by the coroner, said that during the five weeks he was in the North sea he had not seen any warships until that night.

This closed the evidence. Counsel for the treasury then made the suggestion with regard to the nature of the verdict, with which the coroner agreed, and without delay it was so returned, with an added expression of sympathy for the relatives and friends of the dead and injured and of appreciation of the "calm and courageous manner in which the fishing fleet remained at its duties after the terrible experience."

TRIAL COMES TO AN END

French Government Abandons Cases Against Military Government.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The sensational trial of Colonels Daulrich and Rollin and Captains Francois and Mareschal, officers attached to the military information bureau, charged with appropriating funds which were used to secure evidence against Dreyfus, came to an abrupt end at noon today, when the government announced that it had abandoned the cases. The result is attributed to the evidence of the Marquis De Galliffet, former war minister, exonorating the accused officers.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The big electrical locomotive built for the New York Central Railroad company was taken out to the Hoffman's four-mile race course, equipped with the third rail, yesterday, and without coaches, attained a speed of 70 miles an hour.

With eight coaches the locomotive reached a speed of 55 miles an hour. In 63 seconds after the lever had reached the first notch on the controller in starting, the indicator showed that the machine had attained a speed of 30 miles an hour and increased at a rate of five miles every 30 seconds. In a race with a New York Central limited on a second track at this point the electric locomotive easily beat the steam-propelled train on the four-mile run.

Mob of Italian students in Milan attack Germans as a result of the anti-Italian rioting at Innsbruck, Austria, on Thursday. Both governments are at work trying to smooth over the difficulty, but the two peoples are inflamed.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Summary of Japanese Operations for Three Months.

Tokio, Nov. 2.—7 a. m.—The official reports of the Port Arthur operations since August 1, form a recital of almost continuous fighting of a desperate nature. The Russians first struggled desperately to block every Japanese advance, and then met the concentrated artillery fire of the Japanese with its kind. Latterly, since the Japanese began running parallels and traverses and extending mines, the Russians have been constatly making sorties. They rushed into the Japanese trenches and engaged in ferocious struggles with the engineers and pioneers. With desperate courage the Japanese continued to close in upon the fortress, progressing stage by stage. The Japanese infantry never failed to respond when asked to make an assault on almost impossible positions, and when the troops gained a foothold they generally held it with unflinching determination.

The reports, commencing August 1, record the assault and capture of Taku mountain, a general advance following, and then a general bombardment, opening August 19, and August 20 an attack on Panhung mountain. Electric wire entanglements protected the latter position. The Japanese artillery first shelled the Panlung fortifications fiercely, and then August 21 the Japanese infantry charged and were beaten back, owing to the deadly fire from the Russian machine guns and the insufficiency of the preliminary destruction of the wire entanglements. The Japanese were also forced to abandon a fort southeast of Keekwar mountain, which was captured after desperate fighting, owing to the enfilading fire of the neighboring forts. During the morning of August 22 the Japanese troops forming the center army, charged the East Fort on Panlung mountain, and by noon had captured two-thirds of it.

The Russians continued to hold the Keep, resisting desperately, aided by the fire of the west fort, and forced the Japanese to abandon the positions occupied. The Japanese center immediately reformed, stormed, captured and held the west fort, forced the abandonment by the Russians of the east fort, and mastered the entire position. On the night of August 23, the Japanese center, with the right co-operating, attacked the heights northwest of Wangtail, and the north fort east of Keekwan mountain, but the troops were forced to abandon the attack on account of the heavy losses sustained from machine gun fire from every direction.

In the morning of August 27 the Russians concentrated their artillery fire, attacked the entire Japanese line, and were repulsed. Until the end of the month and the first week in October the Russians continued to attack and shell Panlung mountain. They managed to seriously damage the new Japanese works there, and to hamper the operations of the Japanese miners. By August 9 the Japanese mines had reached within about 40 yards of Fort Kuropatkin and about 200 yards east of the northern fort on Keekwan mountain, and some 50 yards from Fort Suishiying.

August 12 the Japanese discovered that the Russians were endeavoring to mine Panlung mountain.

The afternoon of August 19 the Japanese, using siege and naval guns opened a general bombardment, and at 6 o'clock in the evening made assaults on Forts Suishiying and Kuropatkin, and on a Russian position on 203-meter hill. The attack was continued at dawn August 20 with the result that the Japanese occupied Fort Kuropatkin in the forenoon of that day. They also captured four additional forts south of Suishiying mountain, and two forts southeast of 174-metre hill, inflicting serious casualties on the retreating Russians.

The Japanese attacked 203-metre hill from the east, north and west during the night and a company of the Japanese managed to reach and secure a foothold on the northwest point of the summit of the hill which the Japanese prepared as a base for further operations and then endeavored to capture the entire position. The Russians, however, were reinforced and desperate fighting followed. The gallant little company of Japanese without food or water managed to hold the position throughout August 21 and until the noon of the 22d when they retreated. During the fight the Japanese threw bombs and stones at the Russians.

August 25, the Russians centered their fire upon the Japanese trenches leading to Rihlung mountain. A detachment of 100 Russians then advanced and attacked the Japanese miners. Thirty Russians charged into the trenches and twenty were killed before the survivors retired. August 27 the Russians again shelled the Japanese miners and twenty Russians charged the Japanese, twice throwing bombs into the trenches. During August 28 the Japanese bombarded the Russian fleet. Seven or eight shells struck Russian warships. August 30 the battleships Peresviet and Pobieda were each hit five times. The night of October 2 the Russians desperately attacked the Japanese miners and also the Japanese siege line, but were repulsed after a fierce battle. The Japanese continued to shell the Russian fleet and hit the Poltava, Peresviet and Pobieda. During the night of October 4 the Japanese surprised the Russians, destroying two guns on Yenchiang Hill. The Russian attacks on the Japanese miners and the Japanese shelling of the forts, city and fleets continued throughout the early part of October, the Russians varying the routine October 10, with a night attack, in which they used dynamite against the west fort on Panlung mountain. They were repulsed.

October 11 the Japanese captured the railroad bridge south of Lungyen, and October 12 and 13 Japanese shells set fire to the Peresviet, apparently disabling her. They also set fire to another war ship, name unknown.

October 16 the Japanese center, taking advantage of a bombardment, stormed and captured a fort in the center of Rihlung mountain, after a desperate struggle. The Russians left behind them a hundred dead, one field gun, one small gun and two machine guns. Desperate fighting also took place around Sungshu mountain and 203-metre hill.

October 18 the Japanese captured some Russian prisoners who said that the fate of Port Arthur was near at hand that the food supplies were insufficient and that the Russian battalions were greatly reduced numerically. They added that General Stoessel was offering rewards in money and medals for 400 volunteers to make a sortie and restroy the Japanese guns.

From October 18 the Japanese continued to drive their trenches forward, the Russians desperately resisting.

October 24 the Russians ran a traverse from east of Keekwan mountain and dynamited the Japanese traverse. A conflagration raged at Port Arthur during the afternoon of October 24.

October 25 the Japanese guns sank a thousand ton steamer anchored at the end of the harbor.

PORT ARTHUR DOOMED

But the Japanese as Yet Have Not Won the Prize.

Che Foo, Nov. 8.—4:30 p. m.—Port Arthur is doomed.

The correspondent of The Associated Press here has received information, the reliability of which is beyond question, that the Japanese now occupy positions which place the east side of the town at their mercy.

The last assault has gained for them positions which insure their ability to enter the main east forts whenever they are ready.

It is calculated by the Japanese that if the Russians do not surrender the former will be capable of prolonging their final stand at Liaoti mountain and on the Tiger's Tail for a much longer time, with the mere hope of prolonging the struggle. Long before the Second Pacific squadron arrives the Japanese flag will wave over the wrecked citadel.

This will end Viceroy Alexieff's dream of an unconquerable city. The Japanese have not occupied the main forts and highest points of the east hills, but they occupy in overwhelming numbers positions which will enable them to drive the Russians back whenever they desire. When the Japanese occupy the east port ridge they will completely dominate the other Russian forts with their artillery.

Troops Are Confident.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army in front of Port Arthur, Nov. 2, by way of Che Foo, Nov. 3.—2 p. m.—Censored.—The Japanese are now in a position to commence the beginning of the end of the operations to capture the eastern fortified ridges. Their siege park has been completed by the placing of 11-inch howitzers. During the night of October 29 all the reserves advanced through a network of trenches in front of the eastern fortified ridges from south of Keekwan to west of Keekwan and to the west of Rihlung mountain, called by the Japanese Shoeshosan. The bombardment began at dawn October 30 and infantry attacks were planned at noon against Rihlung mountain, an entrenched hill between the east of Banjusan and the east of Keekwan, and on three Keekwan forts. There is tremendous excitement among the troops, who are convinced of success and mean to capture the fortified ridges and compel the surrender of Port Arthur in time for the Mikado's birthday, November 3.

Captures by Japanese.

Chefoo, Nov. 3.—(Noon.)—Japanese arriving from Dalny today report that the Japanese have captured Rihlung mountain and Sungshu mountain, which lies between the railroad and Rihlung mountain. They also report that the Japanese have captured East Keekwan mountain.

Conservative Japanese, realizing the intense desire of the Japanese for good news on the emperor's birthday, receive the above reports with reserve. Regarding the capture of Rihlung and Sungshu mountains the report is not considered improbable, but Japanese say that it is not intended to occupy East Keekwan mountain. In August the Japanese succeeded in entering East Keekwan fort as was related in these dispatches at that time, but under the concentrated fire of the other forts they were compelled to retire. Japanese officers here say it is impossible to hold East Keekwan, and therefore an attempt on that position is presumably only a feint. When the Japanese occupied the Russian trenches on Rihlung mountain, it is said that the Russians turned a current of water into the trenches but that the Japanese held fast. Previous to this Japanese shells exploded two land mines on Rihlung mountain.

Russians Destroy Property.

Che Foo, Nov. 3.—A censored dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent with the Japanese army does not give any particulars of a general engagement going on at Port Arthur, but it is certain that it occurred and that some forts were captured. Terrific explosions heard here indicate that the Russians have exploded mines and destroyed other property.

Little Attempt at Celebration.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—There was little attempt today to celebrate, except in a perfunctory way, the tenth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Nicholas. The imperial family attended a Te Deum at the Kasan cathedral, and there were services in all the churches. Later the troops were paraded, the theatres gave free exhibitions to the school children, and there was music and other holiday displays in the parks, but on account of the war and the anxiety regarding the situation at Port Arthur, everything was on a small scale.

Japan Is Celebrating.

Tokio, Nov. 3.—Japan is enjoying a holiday today in honor of the emperor's birthday. Ordinarily the people idolize their sovereign, but the war seems to have increased their affection. The celebration was observed throughout the empire. The cities were decorated and patriotic exercises were held.

At Tokio the emperor reviewed the fleet and the Imperial Guards division and gave a luncheon at the palace for the higher officials and foreign diplomats. The military review was held at Aoyama field, where the troops began arriving early this morning. The emperor drove through the city in a handsome red state coach. Leaving the palace shortly after 8 o'clock he reached the field at 9, and, alighting from his carriage, mounted a black charger. He was accompanied by a numerous staff, which included the crown prince and Lieutenant General Sir William Nicholson, director general of military intelligence of the British war office, attached to the Japanese army during the war. The emperor rode around the field. Only a portion of the troops assembled marched past, the remainder holding their positions in irregular squads. The troops marched past included three regiments of infantry, sixty field-guns and a regiment of cavalry, totaling 8,000 troops. They wore the field uniform and carried a full kit, including tools, presenting an impressive appearance in the bright sunshine. Thousands of the populace walked around the field. After the review the crowd broke into the field and gave the emperor and the crown prince an ovation.

WHISKY IS GOING DOWN

Independents Say Trust Has Begun War of Extermination.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 5.—The announcement today that the basing price of whisky had dropped from $1.24 to $1.23, making a fall by successive stages of five cents in about two months, created a sensation in the ranks of the independent dealers. The independents say they are convinced that the trust has begun a war of extermination.

The fight has been carried on between the independents as individuals and collectively against the trust.

Well informed whisky men are of the opinion that the price may go still lower. All the local houses are running at full capacity, grinding nearly 100,000 bushels of corn per day.

DEATH BEFORE CAPTURE

Jacob Graves, Murderer, Commits Suicide to Elude Justice.

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 5.—Jacob Graves, who mysteriously shot and killed Thomas Layton, was found in his cabin on Fry's Island yesterday by officers who were pursuing him. He had a bullet hole in his head. Death was the fulfillment of a threat to elude justice by suicide. The body was taken to Fort Madison and laid in the morgue besides Graves' victim.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact

ROOSEVELT LANDSLIDE

President Will Receive Greatest Vote In Electoral College Ever Given

INCREASED MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

Republicans Will Have at Least 38 Majority, and Probably More

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt is delighted. When he retired in the White House tonight at something after 12 o'clock, his election assured beyond peradventure by an overwhelming and really unexpectedly enormous plurality, it is not surprising that he was in a somewhat joyful condition of spirit or that he returned the hearty congratulations of friends with more than his usual warmth.

For more than five hours he had been receiving returns from all parts of the country; returns so gratifying and so plainly pointing toward his own popularity and the popularity of the political principles for which he stands, that no man of human instincts and ordinary flesh and blood could have done else than have shown the great pleasure and pardonable pride which he must have felt.

The President reached Washington at 5:30 o'clock, coming through from Oyster Bay without incident other than the great crowds of people who stood at every station and cheered the chief executive as the train went whirling through on almost record breaking time. He was driven from the railroad station here immediately to the White House, along Pennsylvania avenue, where the people had already gathered to hear early election returns. The President was recognized frequently and as frequently heartily cheered. This evidence of kindly feeling upon the part of the people he returned by lifting his hat and bowing. At the White House he was met on the front portico by Mrs. Roosevelt and all the members of the family, except his son Kermit, who is at Groton, Mass., in school and whose absence alone made the family circle incomplete. Mrs. Roosevelt's face was wreathed in smiles and it was she who first congratulated him upon his election.

"Isn't it a little early," said the President.

"Not if the returns continue as good as they are coming in now," his wife replied.

After receiving the congratulations of the White House employes, who gathered about, and showed no less by their faces than their words the pleasure they felt, the President sat down to dinner in the state dining room. This was entirely a private dinner and none was present except the Roosevelt family and Captain and Mrs. Cowles, relatives of the President. During the meal telegrams giving returns and containing messages of congratulations and good wishes continued to come in, but none was shown to the President until after he had finished his meal. Among the earliest of these messages was one from Hamilton county, Ohio, saying it had given a Republican plurality of 30,000.

Dinner was not finished until nearly 9 o'clock, when the President and his wife came into the red room to receive Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne, who were the first of the cabinet circle to call and the first to offer expressions of delight over the result.

Secretary of the Navy Morton had driven up some time before, but learning the President was still at dinner refused to disturb him and drove down to the city to fill himself up with more of the good news which was being displayed before the newspaper offices.

At 9 o'clock the list of friends with whom the President received the returns had all arrived, and were with the executive family in the red room. They included the postmaster general and Mrs. Wynne, Secretary of the Navy Morton, Secretary of State Hay, Mrs. Taft, wife of the secretary of war; Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Republican national chairman; Mrs. and Miss Shaw, wife and daughter of the secretary of the treasury; Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the secretary of the interior, and daughter; Captain and Mrs. Cowles, and Secretary Loeb.

It was a happy company, and the President was never in better spirits or more entertaining. His face showed to the full the gratification his tongue could but feebly express. The returns continued to come in, each bearing better news than the one preceeding it, until there seemed to be an appearance of a unanimous election. When this was suggested the reply was made that a wait had better be taken until some of the states from the solid south were heard from.

At 9:10 a message of congratulation was received from Judge Parker, who had, thus early, conceded his defeat. It read: "The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you."

The President was much pleased and deeply moved by this, and immediately sent an answer saying: "I thank you for your congratulations."

At a little before 10 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt walked from the White House to the executive offices, where he received the congratulations of newspaper men to whom he spoke briefly, making the statement that he would not again be a candidate for President. After a few most felicitous words, he passed to the open large outer room, and going to the open door spoke for a moment to the several hundred people gathered there, some of whom had been standing in the slight rain for more than an hour eager to see the President and testify by their presence to the pleasure they felt in his election. Among them were the members of the "Old Boys' Club of Washington," under the leadership of General Grosvenor's brother.

After this happy incident, the President returned to the White House, and remained with his friends until he retired. A number of personal friends called and were received. Altogether, it was the most satisfying evening the President has passed since he came into office.

All through Washington the excitement was intense, surpassing that of any previous Presidential election, at least in recent years. The newspapers all displayed bulletins, and thousands stood in the streets to read them. Bands of men, often accompanied by women, marched up and down the main thoroughfares blowing horns and cheering. Some of the theatres held late performances, and these were crowded. It was altogether a gala time for the residents here, who cannot vote, and are forced to work off their enthusiasm in this way.

NEW RECORD IN ILLINOIS

Enormous Majority for Roosevelt and Deneen.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks have carried the state of Illinois by a plurality conservatively estimated at 150,000, which is in excess of that given McKinley in 1900. A feature of the election is that Debs, the Socialist candidate, has polled from 60,000 to 75,000 votes in the state, of which some 50,000 were cast in Chicago. Deneen, the Republican candidate for governor, has

CHARLES S. DENEEN.

a plurality close to that of the national ticket. An enormous amount of scratching has been done by the Democrats as a rebuke to the Hopkins methods used in nominating Stringer.

The vigorous scratching makes it impossible to give accurate results on the election of congressmen in some of the districts, and in regard to minor offices, but it is conceded that the entire Republican ticket—state, national and county—has been elected, with prospects of material gains in the congressional delegation.

At a late hour the chairman of the Illinois state Republican committee made the following statement: "Illinois has given Roosevelt an unparalleled plurality. Returns indicate he will carry the state by 200,000. Mr. Deneen is elected governor by the greatest plurality in the history of Illinois."

Indications point to the victory of the entire Republican ticket in Chicago and Cook county. It is claimed that Judge Holdom, even, on whom the labor unions of the city made such a vigorous fight, has been elected. It is claimed that the Republicans will make a gain of two congressmen in the city of Chicago alone. The re-election of Congressman Williams, of the Twenty-fourth district was in doubt. It is estimated that the vote cast in Chicago will be about 390,000. In the presidential election of 1900 the total vote of the city was 405,077. The Republican state central committee claims that Roosevelt has carried Cook county, which includes Chicago, by 90,000, and the state by 140,000. The same figures are given to Deneen for governor.

NOTHING THE MATTER NOW

Kansas Goes for Roosevelt and Republican Ticket.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 8.—After a campaign in which state issues overshadowed the national contest, Kansas has today gone for Roosevelt by a plurality of 80,000 to 90,000. This was forecasted early in the campaign. The Populist vote, which was not as large as expected, nevertheless cut into the Roosevelt plurality. It was in the contest over the state offices between the Republicans and the Democrats that the Populists figured as a serious and undetermined factor which puzzled the old parties as to the probable outcome. The Democrats made a strong fight for representatives in the legislature and the office of state treasurer. Hope of gaining the latter position was based by the Democrats on the fact that the Republican nominee, who is serving his first term, had been accused of improper administration of the office. The result shows that the Democrats failed in their efforts to affect the vote on treasurer. For the governorship the struggle between E. W. Hoch, Republican, and D. S. Dale, Democrat, was a hard fought one. The election of Hoch was a foregone conclusion, though it was admitted that he would run behind his party's presidential ticket by from 7,000 to 12,000. The returns show that the estimates were not wrong. The legislature is safely Republican.

PAYING ITS EXPENSES.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—According to a financial statement issued yesterday by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, covering a period from the opening, April 30, to October 1, there was a balance in the treasury at the latter date of $841,-233.50. The total receipts were $22,673,-721.19, and the total disbursements, $21,-831,467.69.

Railway employes now draw nearly twice as much pay as in the last year of Cleveland's administration, partly because wages are higher and partly because more men are employed.

Are You Weak?

Read this Letter from Geo. S. Beck, "The Worn-Out Man's Best Friend."

Dear Brother: Please give me your attention while I tell you of the Great Nerve Food and Tonic that cured me years ago when I, like you, lacked the vitality and strength without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought strength, vigor and Vitality to more than 600,000 Exhausted men since I first started in business in this city six years ago. This greatest of all Men's Remedies is

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN.

Its myriad and wonderful cures has built for it much the largest mail-order medical business in the world; and to any man who is weak where perfect men are strong I want to say as a sincere friend, and on my sacred honor as a man, that I do not believe there is a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Kidney Ills, Premature Old Age, or Men's Weakness of any kind on earth (no matter what the cause, of how long standing, or whether the man be old or young,) that my **Wonder-Workers** will fail to cure easily and quicker at less expense than any other remedy it simply used at home, or at your work, one tablet at a dose three times a day. The price is **Only One Dollar, always cash with order,** by Ex. at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents at Ex. office. If you send $1.15 by pay packing and postage I send them under letter postage, prepaid, thus saving you 10 cents. Please *mention this paper*, the publisher of which may publish me as a fraud if I deal unfairly. Assuring you that the use of my Wonder-Workers will make a man of you in very quick time, I am sincerely your friend, GEORGE S. BECK,

44-46 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

NEW YORK IS ALL RIGHT

State Goes for Roosevelt by 185,000.

New York, Nov. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt has carried New York state according to returns received late tonight by about 185,000 plurality. Frank W. Higgins is elected governor by less than 100,000 plurality, and the whole Republican state ticket wins. The Republicans

FRANK W. HIGGINS, R.

have made gains in the state legislature, both in the senate and the assembly and the state will send more Republican congressmen to Washington than ever before in its history.

The result in New York state is most astounding. New York city will fall behind the normal Democratic plurality; so far behind that even with big Parker gains in the up-state counties the city could not send figures to the Bronx large enough to overcome the Republican plurality. In the up-state counties the remarkable spectacle is presented of Roosevelt running far ahead of the McKinley vote of 1900, while Parker is actually running behind Bryan's vote of the same year.

New York city is a bitter disappointment to the Democratic bopes.

An enormous plurality was confidently expected. That Parker would fall behind the Bryan vote was not considered possible, but indications are that he surely will. The indications are that Parker will be a worse beaten man than Greeley.

Herrick showed signs up the state of running ahead of Roosevelt early in the evening, but Higgins soon caught up and passed him. The vote on Herrick is nowhere what was expected, the splitting being comparatively light. It is a Republican tidal wave, carrying everything before it.

Figures from up-state cities indicated the landslide in the state for Roosevelt within an hour after the polls had closed. In the counties where voting machines were used and the votes of the cities and towns were first returned, the figures showed a gain for Roosevelt over McKinley and a loss for Parker as compared with the vote for Bryan four years ago.

Monroe county, in which Rochester is situated, was the first to make a showing. An expert figurer, after getting the returns from the city and from a few of the country districts where the Republican party is very strong, delivered an estimate that Roosevelt would carry the county by 12,500. Four years ago McKinley carried Monroe county by 7,087.

This indication of an increase of such proportions in one county in which the Democrats expected gains, was followed by fragmentary reports from other places that tended to show an enormous Roosevelt plurality. At the same time the city returns failed to show that the plurality for Parker would be above the normal.

Then came reports from Amsterdam, showing that Roosevelt had carried that city by 1,292, a substantial increase in plurality.

The complete vote in Syracuse was Roosevelt, 17,184; Parker, 9,734, a Roosevelt plurality of 8,450. Four years ago, the whole of Onondaga county, in which Syracuse is, would simply smother Higgins. As a matter of fact the Republican candidate for governor ran only 2,000 votes behind Roosevelt, Herrick gaining that number of votes over Parker.

Even Esopus, the home of Judge Parker, arose and smote him. In the judge's home district the Roosevelt vote was polled 173 votes as against 159 for their distinguished neighbor, a Roosevelt plurality of 14.

The tremendous Democratic slump in Greater New York simply paralyzed the Democratic campaign managers. Even the newspaper polls of voters which had forecast the fact that Roosevelt would carry the state, conceded that Parker would carry the greater city by from 80,000 to 100,000.

The first returns from Manhattan and the Bronx on the vote for governor indicate that Herrick will have about 62,000 in those boroughs and about 75,000 in the greater city.

At Tammany Hall consternation reigned from the time the first returns were received. They came from Rome and showed that Roosevelt had carried that city.

"Great Scott!" yelled Tom Grady. "Rome is a Democratic city. That's bad."

As returns after returns came in, showing the Republican landslide, the faces of Charles F. Murphy and the leaders at Tammany Hall were a study. The Brooklyn vote, showing a plurality for Roosevelt where at least 25,000 had been expected for Parker, and the small indicated plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx for the Democratic national ticket, were crushers.

Murphy was asked to say something. All he would say was, "The outlook is very far from encouraging." None of the other Tammany members would say a word.

At Democratic national headquarters, Perry Belmont and a number of others gathered. They gave up all hope early. "It's no use," said Mr. Belmont; "we are beaten."

Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn looked like an understudy for the reception room of a crematory when the first returns from Kings county came in.

Senator McCarren's adherents knew that they were done for as soon as they saw the figures from the first precinct; in fact, they had been figuring that way all day, so far as Parker was concerned. But they had hopes of rolling up a big majority for Herrick. Republican national headquarters were abandoned after 8 o'clock. The Republicans gathered there, looked over the early returns, saw that it was all over, but they shouted and immediately sallied forth to make themselves heard in celebration. There was not one among them with enough interest in the exact figures to remain after 8 o'clock. Operators sat at keys taking bulletins for amusement. There was no one to read them.

The later returns from up the state showed little change in the heavy Roosevelt plurality. With a little more than half the districts heard from, Roosevelt was 123,800 ahead of Parker. In these districts Roosevelt's vote was 20,400 more than McKinley's in 1900 and Parker's was 10,300 less than Bryan's.

FAULT ISN'T WITH GUNS

Difficulty With 12-Inch Shell Lies in Steel Bands.

Washington, Nov. 7.—As a result of an investigation into the defect in the twelve-inch shell used on United States war vessels noted during the recent target practice of the North Atlantic fleet on the Martha's vinyard range, it has been reported by the board of experts that the difficulty was entirely with the steel bands on the projectile and not with the gun as was apprehended. This defection can easily be remedied.

HOUSE MAJORITY IS INCREASED

Republicans Will Have at Least 38 to the Good.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The next national house of representatives will probably stand 212 Republicans, 174 Democrats. This will give the Republicans a majority of 38. Later and official returns may change this somewhat, but if so the change will be for the benefit of the Republicans and increase rather than diminish their majority. While the Democratic congressional committeemen refuse to admit that their defeat has been so everwhelming and crushing as these figures indicate they do not deny that the Republicans will have a majority or that the returns have been so far from their calculations as to stagger them and make an utterance at this time impossible. They want time to study the figures and think.

The present house stands 206 Republicans, 175 Democrats, two union labor Democrats, with three vacancies, giving the Republicans a majority of 29 over all.

The majority in the next house will be increased by not less than nine and probably more. The Republican gains are in the following states: California three, where one Democrat and two union labor Democrats will be superseded by three Republicans; Delaware, one; Illinois, one; Massachusetts, one; Minnesota, one; Missouri, one; Nebraska, one; New York, six; Ohio, one, the vacancy now existing in Senator Dick's district; Pennsylvania, two, one a vacancy.

The Republican losses are in Utah, where one member is lost, and in Wisconsin, where the Republican representation will be decreased from 10 to 8.

Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, at 11 o'clock, said:

"We concede that the Republican Roosevelt landslide has carried the house of representatives for the Republicans by a majority at least as large as that by which they now hold control."

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican committee, said the majority would be 40 or more.

The following is a list of the next House by states:

State.	Republicans.	Democrats.
Alabama	..	9
Arkansas	..	7
California	8	..
Colorado	3	1
Connecticut	5	..
Delaware	1	..
Florida	..	8
Georgia	..	11
Idaho	1	..
Illinois	18	..
Indiana	9	7
Iowa	10	4
Kansas	8	1
Kentucky	1	10
Louisiana	..	7
Maine	4	..
Maryland	4	2
Massachusetts	11	2
Michigan	11	1
Minnesota	9	..
Mississippi	..	8
Missouri	2	14
Montana	1	..
Nebraska	6	..
Nevada	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..
New Jersey	7	8
New York	26	11
North Carolina	..	10
North Dakota	2	..
Ohio	17	4
Oregon	2	..
Pennsylvania	29	3
Rhode Island	1	..
South Carolina	..	7
South Dakota	2	..
Tennessee	2	8
Texas	..	16
Utah	..	1
Vermont	2	..
Virginia	1	9
Washington	2	..
West Virginia	5	..
Wisconsin	8	3
Wyoming	1	..
Totals	212	174

TREMENDOUS OHIO VOTE

Roosevelt Gets Greatest Plurality Ever Given

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—If the present ratio of gain is maintained, Ohio will give Rosevelt 200,000 plurality, and indications are that Republicans elect twenty out of twenty-one congressmen.

CHAS. DICK,
Chairman.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—Ohio has given Roosevelt a record-breaking plurality that may reach higher than 125,000. All Democratic strongholds gave way, and it is possible that only one Democratic congressman is elected—Garber.

The receipt of election news here was delayed in many ways so far as the national result is concerned. Chairman Dick's train, on which he was returning from Akron, was two hours late, and by the time he got his dinner and arrived at the city hall, where the state committee received the returns, it was nearly 10 o'clock, and Judge Parker had already sent his congratulatory telegram to President Roosevelt. The hall was only barely filled, the mild weather inducing people to get their information from the stereopticons on the streets. Many satisfied with the national result had gone home. Secretary John R. Malloy read the bulletins. It was the general consensus of politicians present that never before was so important a national contest decided so early on the evening of election. Chairman Dick decided to make a statement as to the cause of the Republican landslide. He made the statement that he believed the state had given Roosevelt and Fairbanks not less than 100,000. Governor Herrick, with State Auditor Guilbert and a number of other state officers, received returns in the governor's office. Secretary of State Laylin received the returns in his office. He sent out early in the evening telegrams to all the county election boards calling fo rcounty results, but secured no better results than Chairman Dick. Evidently the enormously elongated ticket made the count a tedious one.

The State Journal says Roosevelt has carried Columbus by 10,000 and for the first time in the history of the county has also carried the county outside the city.

Huron county gives a Republican plurality of 2,000, and Fairfield a Democratic plurality of 600.

Columbus has given Roosevelt 7,000 plurality, and the county, as a whole, 6,500, while Taylor's plurality in the county (district) is 6,000.

The State Journal buletins the election here of Taylor, Republican, to succeed Badger, Democrat, and that the Ohio delegation in congress is 18 to 3, possibly 19 to 2. The record is broken on the Republican plurality in the state.

Later returns from Franklin county indicate 8,300 plurality for Roosevelt and 4,600 for Taylor, Republican, for congress. The whole county Republican ticket is elected by from 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. Taylor is the lowest man.

Auglaize county is Democratic by 1,000. "I think, from the advices received now," said Gov. Herrick at 10 p. m., "that the Republican plurality will run way above 100,000."

It early looked as though the Republican plurality would exceed that given Taylor for secretary of state in 1894—137,000.

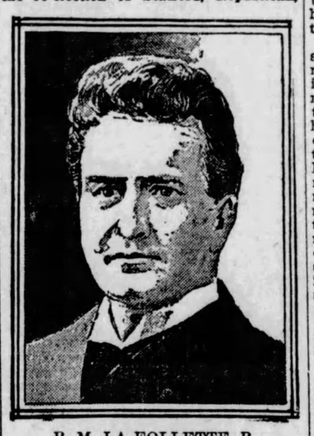
LA FOLLETTE IS ON TOP

He Carries Wisconsin Despite Factional Fight

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt carried Wisconsin by about 100,000, and Gov. La Follette has been re-elected.

Such is the indication from returns received at a late hour.

At first it was thought the Republicans might lose on congressman by the election of Victor L. Berger, Socialist, in the Fifth district. This district was very close. Later returns, however, indicate the re-election of Stafford, Republican,



R. M. LA FOLLETTE, R.

in the Fifth district, giving the Republicans ten congressmen in the state, the same representation they had before.

The Milwaukee end of the Fifth district gave Stafford 3,365 and Berger 2,417. The total vote received by Stafford is 8,480; by Berger, 6,517. Weisse, the one Democrat in the Wisconsin congressional delegation, is probably reelected by 2,000. His district is strongly Democratic. There are few returns in from the Ninth district, and the Republicans may lose there by the defeat of Miner. Ottjen is re-elected in the Fourth district by over 1,000. Babcock will have a close call in the Third district, but will probably pull through, according to latest returns.

Immense crowds are in the streets and much enthusiasm over the Roosevelt victory characterizes the situation in Milwaukee. The local fight was bitter and both sides claim to have carried the county. In the state there is an unusually heavy vote. LaFollette has lost steadily as the returns come in, but will probably carry the state by 30,000. His whole state ticket will go with him, including John J. Kempf, who was turned out of the state treasurer's office by Governor LaFollete, but kept his place on the LaFollette ticket by aid of the law. The chance is that he is elected treasurer again. Chairman Connor, of the Republican state central committee, claims that LaFollette has carried the state by 75,000.

Early tonight Secretary Bentley, of the Stalwart Republican committee, claimed that Peck had defeated LaFollette by 20,000, and the Democrats made the same claim. The first 130 precincts reported in this city showed a Peck gain of 2,000, which indicated that Peck might gain the county by a small majority. Later returns showed the Republicans had carried Milwaukee county by about six thousand and elected their entire county ticket. John McCoy, brother-in-law of Sheriff Barrett, of Chicago, was the candidate of the Democrats for sheriff.

He is badly defeated. Chairman Bruce of the Democratic county committee, has admitted defeat for the entire ticket, and says that even Peck has lost the county, though he ran ahead of the rest of the Democrats.

Peck made a phenomenal run in some counties, and cut down the La Follette majority of 100,000 two years ago to about 30,000.

In Winnebago, Washington and Rock counties, where the Republican strongholds have been, Peck reduced the La Follette majority surprisingly. Four precincts out of 37 in LaCrosse county shows a Democratic gain of 292 on governor compared with four years ago, with the Presidential ticket running about the same as in 1900.

Reports on the straight tickets show that 10 per cent of Democrats and 50 per cent of Republicans scratched their tickets. Indications are that Peck carried LaCrosse county by 800 majority.

Republicans give no figures, but Roosevelt has 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The Democratic candidate for the assembly, Vilas Jones, seems to have defeated Kromes Johnson, a La Follette man, in the Second district. The First district is in doubt.

Morris, a LaFollette man, is elected state senator, but may lose LaCrosse county. The primary law vote is in doubt. Victor Berger, defeated candidate of the Social Democrats in the Fifth congressional district, says that through beaten, the Socialists have made a gain of 4,500 votes in the city. In the two congressional districts in the city, the Fourth and Fifth, the Socialists polled about 20,000 votes. Republican Chairman W. D. Connor, at 11 o'clock said: "From the returns received I figure that LaFollette's plurality for governor is 50,000. In some districts our ticket ran ahead of expectations and in others behind our calculations. We have nothing to indicate the complexion of the next legislature, which is to elect a United States senator."

Chairman A. F. Warden, of the Democratic committee, said: "I claim that Peck will be elected by 25 000 plurality. I have no returns on which to make a statement as to the legislature."

The Scofield or national Republican state ticket received a very light vote. Attorney General Sturtevant holds that the absence of the names of presidential electors in Milwaukee county voting machines invalidates the entire electoral ticket. This means that so far as presidential electors are concerned this county may be disfranchised.

The La Foleitte forces claim the names were left off by collusion of Democrats and Stalwarts. The opinion was given to the La Follette state central committee a week ago. The attorney general held that each nomination for elector was an individual nomination and there was no more right to leave it off and bunch the lot than there was to leave it off the ticket. The city clerk is said to have promised that the names of the electors would be on the machines, but they were not. The inspectors had printed slips with the names of the electors, which were given to the voters when called for, but very few took advantage of it or knew anything about it. The voting machines in use in this city made a great deal of difficulty for the old soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, and many others, and there were many complaints against them. Some machines broke down and before they were replaced there was a chance to read the records and find out how the vote was going. In some cases inspectors openly disregarded the law and went into the booths with ignorant foreigners and instructed them to vote Democratic tickets.

TO EXPOSE THE STATUE

Washington, Nov. 7.—The statue of Frederick the Great, donated to the United States by Emperor William which has been placed on its pedestal in the war college grounds in this city, will be exposed on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904, to afford an opportunity for all those having a legitimate interest in the subject to secure photographs, with a view to their use in the printed accounts of the unveiling ceremonies.

In order to secure a photograph it will be necessary to secure a permit from the United States engineers' office at Washington barracks.

CUBAN CONGRESS MEETS

Nationalism Will Not Obstruct Legislation.

Havana, Nov. 8.—The winter session of congress opened yesterday promisingly. In sharp contrast to the rows and disinclination to legislate which characterized the summer session, the members of the minority party occupied their seats in full force. Nationalist leaders have informed the Associated Press that it is not their intention to pursue their former obstructive tactics. There were less than half a dozen absentees in each house, and the proceedings were characterized by friendliness.

In his message President Palma, after a lengthy review of the condition of the republic, outlined leading matters requiring action by congress. The message made no reference to the political situation. In mentioning the progress that has been made in paying off the 50 per cent. of what is due the veterans, the total amounting to $28,500,000, President Palma asked congress to decide in what manner the remaining half should be raised or suggest other modes of settlement. The president called attention to the fact that the Platt amendment would not permit Cuba to incur debt unless the ordinary receipts of the treasury were sufficient to pay off the sinking fund and interest, adding that as the present resources above the ordinary expenses are practically absorbed by the first loan. Cuba cannot create a new loan except through increasing taxes. The president suggested that the difficulty might be obviated by the creation of a perpetual debt bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, which the government could be authorized to sink after the 25 years or to liquidate sooner if the means became available.

President Palma called attention to Cuba's responsibility under the Platt amendment for proper sanitation throughout the island, and stated that the executive department must assume general charge of all sanitation in order to secure uniform and effective results. Consequently congress should appropriate sufficient money for that purpose and authorize definite executive control thereof.

The president reported that the health conditions were as satisfactory as last year, with the exception that there had been a number of cases of diphtheria in certain localities in the province of Santiago, which disappeared as the result of special sanitary measures. The mortality the past ten months in Havana district was 21.20 per thousand. The one case of yellow fever had been disposed of and that had not originated in Cuba. The sanitary department, the president said, is preparing new regulations to be carried out under executive authority.

President Palma alluded with pride to the gold medals awarded by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis to Cuba's sanitary department.

President Palma submitted the budget of expenses for next year, amounting to $19,000,000, of which he proposed to devote $2,500,000 for the construction of new roads and bridges. The message stated that if the customs revenues continue as heavy as at present the executive will ask $20,000,000 for 1905.

The special internal tax on liquors, matches, etc., levied for the payment of the present loan now yields $3,360,000 annually, with a surplus of $1 270,000 above the amount needed. If the export duty authorized be placed on sugar and cigars were also enforced, it would yield upwards of $500,000 more.

In view of the situation in Cuba, President Palma asked for an appropriation of $266,150 to relieve the financial difficulties of the Van Horne railroad, which penetrates the heart of Cuba, and to place it upon a sounder basis.

President Palma congratulates congress upon the country's tranquility, which he attributes to the patriotism and confidence of the people in the government, and which has attracted an influx of capital that is developing Cuba's resources and industries.

The president compliments the military establishment and the various government departments, especially referring to the public works, the state and the educational departments. The number of schools has reached 3,600, with 120,000 pupils, an increase for the year of 10,000 pupils.

The agricultural station, under the management of United States agricultural experts, is developing a high degree of usefulness.

The president urges the passage of the pending bill for the promotion of immigration of white laborers.

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

Father Ambrose Agius Is Coming From the Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Father Ambrose Agius, who was recently appointed apostolic delegate to the Philippines, sails tomorrow for the United States to confer with President Roosevelt and the

FATHER AGIUS.

heads of the Catholic church in America before proceeding to his post. Father Agius has led a busy, varied life, in which he has learned to take a broad view of persons and things, and he is likely to give no small aid in the pacification of the Filipinos.

PANAMA'S FIRST BIRTHDAY

Washington, Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt today transmitted through the state department the following cablegram to President Amador, of Panama:

"His Excellency, President Amador, Panama:

"Accept the felicitations of this government on the first anniversary of Panama independence.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

War Department Estimates.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The estimates of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, aggregate $103,-686,780. This is $22,242,612 less than the war department estimates submitted a year ago and $3,832,388 less than the total appropriations made for the use of the war department for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

ENCKES COMET VISIBLE.

Seen Through Equatorial Telescope at Naval Observatory.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Enckes' comet was seen at the United States naval observatory Sunday night and again last night, with the 12-inch equatorial telescope. Its radiance, however, is so feeble that as yet the comet is barely visible in the telescope as a patch of light, and several days will elapse before accurate observations can be made of its position, which, however, follows quite clearly the path predicted for the return of the comet.

Its distance from the earth and the sun is rapidly diminishing, while the apparent motion among the stars is so rapid as to be very perceptible in the field of the telescope during an hour's time.

GENERAL FINLEY IS DEAD

Confederate General Dies at Age of Ninety-Two.

Lake City, Fla., Nov. 7.—General Jesse J. Finley, one of the few surviving generals of the Confederate army, died here yesterday. General Finley was 92 years old. He was a member of congress three terms and held many positions of honor and trust in this state.

The American legation at Constantinople asks Turkish government that the Chicago University be allowed to resume its researches in Babylon.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 5.—Bradstreets says:

"Warm weather, activity in fall farm work, and, to a lesser degree, ante-election interest have detracted from retail trade distribution north and west. For like reasons, jobbing sales are rather smaller in volume. Against this, however, is to be cited increased activity in a number of industries, headed by iron, steel and allied lines of manufacture. Resumption of work by 10,000 eastern cotton mill hands is a feature, but the great Fall River tie-up continues, and the strike of a comparatively small number of mine employes is responsible for the idleness of close to 40,000 Indiana and Illinois coal miners and higher prices for bituminous coal. A very general advance in staple prices, covering a wide range of industry, is an event worthy of note. Reports from the winter wheat crop are of an immense—possible a record—acreage in that cereal, but drought and Hessian fly damage reports detract from an otherwise excellent prospect in the surplus producing states of the west. Money is easy, and a number of centers report a return flow from the country districts, a significant indication of financial independence of large numbers of producers.

"The south gives, relatively, the best reports as to trade. Eastern trade reports show irregularity. Dry goods are rather quiet at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Clothing is not very active for spring, and woolens are rather quiet, though raw wool is slightly higher. The leather markets are generally strong at the advance of last week. Some spring orders for shoes have been turned down by manufacturers, who declare that present leather prices demand higher prices for their products. Shipments are larger, but are still behind a year ago for the week and year. It has been another active week in iron and steel, and the course of prices is still upward. Finished materials show increased activiey, with a firm undertone.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending November 3 number 200, against 180 last week, 216 in the like week in 1903, 148 in 1902, 191 in 1901 and 151 in 1900. In Canada, failures for the week number 20, as against 2- last week and 19 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Nov. 7.—Close.—Anticipating a holiday Tuesday, speculators in the pits had a disposition to even up their holdings. There was not much of a disposition to branch out, consequently the range of prices in the fine grain was narrow. December and July showed the greatest variance, ¾c, while cash and May only ½c.

The close was strong. Cash, December and May were up ⅜c. July led with an advance of ½c. The latter month constituted itself the feature of the market.

Apparently the market was dead all day. The wires toward the latter end of the session carried a considerable number of bull messages, the text for the most part being crop damage reports by the Hessian fly, particularly affecting the southwest regions and continued buying by the interests which started at the outset. Elevators, according to northwest advices were principal buyers though the market was reported dull and lacking any interests. Northwest receipts were reported moderate and lend color to the stories emanating from various sources that the wheat stores in farmers' hands have been well marketed, and which practically ends the flush of the fall wheat movement.

Cables close higher and were a towering source of strength and advantageously used by the bull clique.

Opening prices values were off. July showed the maximum decline ¼c. The cash and other futures were losers only by ⅛@¼c.

The weak feeling, however, was of short duration. The market rallied on the light offerings and started upwards, the early loss being overcome, the new gain at the end of the first hour registering ⅜c in the cash, December and May. July evened up to Saturday night's level.

Outside the moderate demand shown by one or two leading commission houses and the light offerings, no other bull news was obtainable. World's shipments indicated an enormous increase as compared with last year's figures. Cables were lower but partially recovered early losses on some improved buying.

Primary wheat receipts today, 1,786,000 bushels, against 1,526,000 last week and 1,696,000 a year ago; shipments were 489,000 bushels, against 730,00 and 777,000.

Clearances were 68,000 bushels.

Corn started out steady, opening values being the same as Saturday's closing figures. New corn was moving freely as indicated by receipts at primary points, and under this news May eased off a trifle. World's shipments were considerably lower, nearly two and one half millions of bushels, as compared to shipments of last year. Demand was moderately fair. Cables were lower.

Rising to the influences as brought out by lower world's shipments, corn closed in a firm tone. While cash and December remained unchanged from Saturday's closing prices, May was higher, closing with the small gain of ½c. A general apathy settled over the market, which deadened all business. No demand, either for the cash or futures, was indicated. Both the amounts on passage and in the visible supply, which decreased, and in themselves assisted the bull element to maintain present values. The strength developed on these items was diffused throughout the general list. Cables were considerably higher.

Primary corn receipts today were 349,000 bushels, against 332,000 last week and 437,-000 a year ago; shipments were 270,000 bushels, against 236,000 and 597,000.

Clearances were 143 bushels.

Oats reflected the influences of corn, starting out strong and easing off later. Demand was light. Receipts were above expectations. Undertone steady.

The closing of oats was quiet and firm. Values, however, were unchanged. Demand was slack. The market was lethargic.

Clearances were 180 bushels.

Clover seed steady. Values were unchanged. Market was slow. Demand was quiet. Receipts were large but not up to last year's figures. No speculative interest shown.

Unchanged from Saturday was clover seed today. Interest was lagging. Market was practically without feature.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
Wheat.						
Cash	1.17½	1.17¾	1.17¼	1.17¾	1.17¾	
Dec	1.17¼	1.17¾	1.17¼	1.17¾	1.17⅞	
May	1.17½	1.18	1.17½	1.18	1.17⅞	
July	*1.00¾	1.01	1.00¾	1.01	1.00½	
Corn—						
Cash	....	....	....	....	60	60
Dec	*46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
May	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	46	
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	....	....	32½	32½
Dec	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
May	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Clover Seed—						
Cash	7.37½	7.37½	7.37	7.37½	7.37	
Dec	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	
March	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	
Rye—						
No. 2	....	....	....	....	84	84
Timothy—						
Prime	....	....	....	....	1.27½	1.27½
Alsike—						
Prime	....	....	....	....	7.80	7.80

*Bid.

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
Dec	1.12⅞	1.14¼	1.12⅞	1.14	1.12⅞	
May	1.14⅜	1.15¼	1.14½	1.14⅞	1.14⅜	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
Dec	1.17¼	1.17¾	1.17¼	1.17¾	1.17½	

May	1.11¾	1.13	1.11¾	1.13	1.13	
Corn—						
Dec	56¾	57	56¾	57	56